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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS¹

NOTES OF RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS



GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES OF 1896.—The most important work in Archaeology done in 1896 north of the Balkan-Alps-Pyrenees was the tracing of the Romano-Germanic *limes* (see *Arch. Anz.* 1896, pp. 175 ff.). The additions to the West German museums of antiquities and the discoveries in the regions they control were of the most varied character (see *Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 8 ff.). In France, the reliefs of a Roman building with a Gigantomachia were found in Yzeures, near La Roche-Posay (Indre et Loire); see below, p. 368.

The French carried on work in Roman Africa, and where the object was a practical one, as in regard to the ancient water-supply, the French army assisted. In the report of Gsell, there are mentioned among the finds, a fountain-figure of a satyr, found at the ancient Thysdrus; mosaics, at Hadrumetum; portrait-heads of Juba (?) and of his successor Ptolemy, at Caesarea; a Christian crypt, under the hill of Byrsa at Carthage. The large work of Cagnat-Boeswillwald, on Timgad, the "African Pompeii," appeared in 1896.

In Italy, the most important results concern the pre-Graeco-Roman period (*Not. Scavi* and *Röm. Mitth.*). In the terramare Rovere, near Caorso (Piacenza), were found further traces of a *limitatio* of the settlement anticipating the Roman method; at Volterra, older graves within the city wall; at Este, a splendidly furnished grave; at Pitigliano, an Etruscan metropolis. To Roman times belongs a series of vases with reliefs, of the

¹ The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Current Archaeological Literature are conducted by Professor FOWLER, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Professor JAMES C. EGBERT, Jr., Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Mr. GEORGE N. OLCOTT, Professor JAMES M. PATON, Dr. GEORGE A. REISNER, Professor HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, and the Editors.

No attempt is made to include in the present number of the JOURNAL material published before January 1, 1897, or since August 1 of the same year.

For an explanation of the abbreviations see p. 454.

kind called Aretine, found at Arezzo. In the topography of Rome, an important point was established by Richter's excavations at the Temple of Castor, and the site of the tomb of Antinoüs, outside the walls, was ascertained. Excavations on the west end of the Palatine disclosed a reservoir with very ancient roof-construction. In Pompeii, a residence quarter with noteworthy terra-cottas and wall-paintings was excavated. Examination of the temple of Mater Matuta in Satricum has thrown light on the successive building-periods. Important single finds are a group of Theseus and the Minotaur, now at the Museo delle Terme (see *Mon. Antichi* VII), and an athlete statue from Frascati. In the Borgo Nuovo of Tarentum, a number of silver vessels of Greek time were found. One of them, of especially fine workmanship, is gilded in parts, and set with rubies.

In Greece, the event of the year was the discovery at Delphi of a bronze statue of a charioteer (*Arch. Anz.* 1896, p. 174). Noteworthy also is the Old Ionic gravestone of Anaxandros, from Apollonia on the Pontus (*Arch. Anz.* 1896, p. 137). At Delphi, the stadium and the upper part of the sacred enclosure have been laid bare. At Athens, in excavating the west end of the north slope of the Acropolis, Cavvadias has found the true situations of the grottos of Pan and Apollo. Staïs, for the Greek Archaeological Society, uncovered a tumulus in the cemetery before the Dipylon. The English have continued excavations on the south bank of the Ilissus, and discovered two buildings, one Greek and one Roman, which are supposed to be the Gymnasium of Cynosarges and that of Hadrian. Remains of the inscription for the Corinthians who fell in the battle of Salamis, found near Ambelaki, have been identified. At Patras were found a statuette, which is a replica of the Parthenos of Phidias, and a mosaic giving, in two rows, musical and athletic scenes. At Mycenae, Tsountas has found a painted gravestone and a painted head, both of the Old Mycenaean period. The rare discoveries of Hiller v. Gaertringen at Thera will appear in a special work and in a number of the *C. I. Insularum maris Aegaei*.

In Asia Minor the French have been working at Didyma, the Austrians at Ephesus, and the Germans at Priene and Pergamon.

The whole front of the Temple of Apollo of the Branchidae has been cleared. The temple stands on seven high steps which are divided into thirteen, along the five middle intercolumniations, and the flight of steps thus formed is terminated at either side, on a line with the wall of the cella, by a pylon which was intended to receive some large piece of statuary. The statuary was never erected, and none of the stones of the front received their finished surface. There were ten columns along the front, with elaborate bases, of alternating designs. The capitals were composite, having two heads of gods in the volutes (Apollo and Zeus in the example found), and a bull's-head between. The frieze has colossal Medusa-heads, one above each capital, alternating with large foliate ornaments. The heads in both frieze and capitals are similar in style to the Pergamene sculptures. The inscriptions found give the names of various parts of the temple, show how the work was distributed, and date the building in the second century B.C.

At Ephesus, a clear idea of the topography has been gained. The original settlement was on the hill of Ayasoulouk, to the foot of which the sea then came, with the temple of Artemis outside the walls. As the alluvial deposit drove the sea back, the city followed it, and in the time of Lysimachus it reached as far west as the hill of Coressus, the so-called Tower of Paul being one of the towers of the city wall on that side. In the Middle Ages, the settlement shrank back gradually to its original position on the hill of Ayasoulouk. The excavations have been in the tract between the Roman harbor and the theatre. Beneath the conspicuous ruins of the so-called gymnasium, a large marble hall has been found, with a colonnade in front which surrounded an open space. It was probably part of some large construction of Hadrian's time. A peculiar building comprising quays and a hall is assigned to the same period. In the second story, the hexagonal outline along the water-front has given rise to strange forms of capitals and cornice-pieces at the angles. Among the bronzes found at Ephesus are a candelabrum-shaped censer and a more than life-size statue of a nude youth, standing. Both are much broken, but the head of the statue is uninjured and presents an interesting problem, being apparently a fourth century development of an older athletic type. Other finds are a kneeling boy with a goose, life-size, of white marble; part of a sphinx tearing a naked youth, of black basalt, in style and material similar to the centaur of Aristeas and Papias, at the Capitol; and a female head, of white marble, of late archaic style.

At Priene, the remarkable situation of the town, on various levels of the south slope of Mycale, was studied. Far below the acropolis, which is on a bold, projecting shelf, 370 m. above sea-level, lies the theatre, one of the best-preserved Greek theatres in existence, especially in its scene-buildings; and on successive terraces below, the temple of Athena, the main street, widening at one point into the agora, and the stadium. All this part of the city was built in the time of Alexander, and as its prosperity rapidly decayed it was soon abandoned, and the streets, houses, and countless objects of daily life remain almost in their original state. It is hoped that further study of these details will afford a picture of a Greek city in early Hellenistic times comparable with what Pompeii offers for a later period.

At Pergamon, a reservoir, apparently of the time of the kings, was found, from which the water collected from the mountain entered the high-service conduit discovered ten years ago, and thence reached the summit of the citadel.

In Cyprus, a necropolis of Mycenaean period, near Salamis, was explored and the finds carried to the British Museum. From Ptolemais, in Egypt, came the colossal bust of Alexander now at Boston. On a journey to Arabia, Brünnow and Domaszewski examined the siege works of Flavius Silva before Mazada; the Roman highways and ruins east of the Dead Sea; the fortified places on the road built by Trajan, A.D., 111, from the borders of Syria to the Red Sea; the cemetery at Petra; and, on the way back, the border fortresses along the Roman road and the great Praetorium Viae.

For Dragendorff's visit to the museums of southern Russia, see pp. 380 ff. From this region came the much-disputed "tiara of Saitaphernes," of the Louvre. (A. Conze, *Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 61-72, 8 cuts.)

EGYPT

ABYDOS.—**Excavations by Amélineau.**—These excavations have discovered important remains of very early culture. In January of this year a large building of unburnt brick was found, the parts of which, in spite of its ruined condition, are still recognizable. Amélineau conjectures that he has found a still older city than that of his last year's excavations. The building mentioned is 96 m. long and 27 m. wide; it is divided into two halves: the first, already excavated, contains thirty-seven chambers; the excavation of the other half has been begun. Already more than two thousand vessels of various kinds of stone have been found, of very fine execution, also a large number of large silex knives, as well as many small objects of copper, axes, and instruments of various kinds.

In the thirty-seven chambers already investigated only four complete skeletons have been found; in the second part of the building, divided from the first by a wall, more graves are to be expected. In the first one opened were two bodies, one of which was buried in an earthen chest without a lid, the other in crouching posture without any covering. (*Berl. Phil. W.* March 20, p. 383.)

De Morgan's Discoveries near Abydos.—Numerous reports have been received of the discovery by J. de Morgan of very early tombs at Negada, near Abydos. In one of these was a mummy which appears to be, according to an inscription, that of Menes, the first King of Egypt. Certainly it is very early. Many primitive utensils were also found. These discoveries are of the greatest importance for the study of the earliest Egyptian history.

EL KAB.—**Recent Excavations.**—Somers Clark writes to the *Athenaeum* about Excavations at El Kab. The letter is dated April 19, 1897:

"In addition to the rock-tombs, the temples, and the great wall, there are numbers of tombs, some enclosed by the walls, others lying on the side towards the desert, and others to the north. It is, of course, a very easy matter to empty tomb-pits, but it is quite another thing to have an adequate knowledge of the contents when found, of the methods of burial, etc. Ignorant rummaging is more harmful than letting things rest. Knowing that I had not the experience to carry on this department of the work, it was agreed between Mr. Tylor and myself that I should consult Professor Petrie; and, joining forces with the Egypt Research Account, the examination of the cemeteries has been made by Mr. J. E. Quibell, who has been my companion for the last four months.

"It is no doubt true that, so far as we can tell by inscriptions, the tomb of Sebeknekht is the oldest of the rock-tombs at El Kab, but it is hardly

probable there have not been others much earlier than it; more especially may we hold this opinion in the light of Mr. Quibell's discoveries. Buried beneath the slope of sand which lies against the north side of the great wall were found several mastabas of brick with panelled sides; bowls of diorite — two bearing the name of Senefru — were, with other things, in the wells. Staircase tombs were also found similar to those at Nagada, a number of Libyan burials, also a cemetery of the twelfth dynasty, part of it outside the great wall and part within. The remains of mastabas similar to those found outside and of the same period were found inside the enclosure. The wall was evidently built regardless of the ancient cemeteries. No evidence was found that any town had ever existed within the enclosed space except that comparatively small area of house-ruins which lies west and northwest of the temple. Diligent investigation has not enabled us to establish the date of the great wall, three of the gates of which have been opened out and drawn. I think the date to be decidedly later than that usually assigned, possibly even Ptolemaic. The inscriptions in the immediate neighborhood had already assured us of the importance of El Kab in the sixth dynasty; our researches have now carried it back to the fourth, and judging by the importance of the tombs, it must at that time have been a place of no little consequence." (*Athen.* May 8, 1897.)

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND. — **Bequests.** — The Egypt Exploration Fund has recently received two handsome bequests, one of £1000 from the late Mr. Edward Cooper, of South Kensington, the other of £500 from Mrs. Overend, of Retford, Nottingham. Three expeditions have been organized by the Fund during the past winter. One, under Professor Petrie, has been working at Behnesa, and another, under Mr. Bernard Grenfell, is at Beni Mazar, both places being in Upper Egypt; while the third is at Deir el Bahari, where the copying of the inscriptions and mural paintings has been continued, and a commencement made of restoring such parts of the temple there as are in an unsafe condition. These extensive operations have considerably taxed the resources of the fund, so that these bequests come at an opportune time. (*Athen.* March 27, 1897.)

NUBT. — **A Colossal Vas.** — A valuable gift has been made to the British Museum by Mr. H. Martyn Kennard, who contributed half of the expense toward recent excavations in Upper Egypt. In the division of the results of these excavations, a splendid and colossal *vas*, or sceptre of a divinity, fell to his share, and he at once presented it to the Museum. The excavations in question, we read in the London *Athenaeum*, were carried on by Professor Flinders Petrie, at Nubt, near Nagada, with the result of uncovering the remains of a temple of Set. Among the temple-chambers one was found to contain a quantity of fragments of pottery. These were brought to London and carefully examined. Although at first they were supposed by Professor Petrie to belong to a number of different objects, it was found that, in reality, they were portions of a colossal sceptre. After long and careful labor the *vas* was restored, and, although several pieces were missing,

the general structure of it is clearly defined. The shaft measures 5 feet in height and 6 inches in diameter. The upper portion is curved, and terminates in a head, probably of Set; the head measures 2 feet, making a height of 7 feet in all. Along the length of the shaft is drawn in fine characters an inscription; and there also appear some cartouches of Amenhotep II, of the eighteenth dynasty. The paste of the pottery is composed of a white sandy frit; after a first baking this was incised, the dark glaze of the inscription let in, and the whole fired with a rich blue glaze. This remarkable specimen will be prized for its technical as well as its artistic merits. After the *vas* was set up, it was discovered that an important piece of the inscription was in the Egyptian collection of the Rev. W. MacGregor, of Tamworth. This he generously presented to the Museum. It is possible that other of the missing pieces may exist in private collections. (*Independent*, April 15.)

LUXOR.—Lance Heads.—At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, January 28, 1897, Mr. T. G. Hilton Price exhibited some remarkable flint lance heads from Luxor, evidently of the same class as those found by Professor Flinders Petrie at Nagada in Upper Egypt, and claimed as belonging to his New Race.

They are marvellous specimens of flint working, being flat and thin and beautifully chipped. They are sharp-pointed at one end and swell out to a heart-shaped form at the other. The edges of the pointed end for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches up from it are plainly worked, but the rest of the implements are very minutely serrated.

They are composed of a cherty flint; one is yellow and the other of a darker color, more like flint. They measure 5 inches in length and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the upper end. They may be ascribed to the period of the Old Empire, between the fourth and twelfth dynasty, or circa 3766 and 2466 B.C., and are probably the work of some foreign race settled in Egypt about that time. (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* 1897, p. 277.)

PREHISTORIC ART.—Flint Instruments.—At a meeting of the Archaeological Institute (English), June 2, H. W. Seton-Karr exhibited a large series of flint implements from the lost flint mines of Egypt; many of these are quite new designs. The mines resemble ruined cities, and there is a central work-place in each, where most of the objects were found. Mr. Seton-Karr discovered on a long, low hill in a plain what might have been a palaeolithic city, judging by the thousands of implements in the most perfect condition; it is situated about a hundred miles from Berbera.

This is the first instance of such a discovery, and the first time prehistoric weapons have been found in tropical Africa, and Sir J. Evans and other men of science think the find may throw much light upon the origin of the human race. (*Athen.* June 12, 1897.)

THE SCREW OF ARCHIMEDES.—Archimedes of Syracuse, when he was in Egypt, invented a machine for pumping bilge water out of the holds of ships. This instrument was also used in the Delta for purposes of

irrigation. Diodorus Siculus twice refers to it (I, 34, 2; V, 37, 3). A curious model of such an instrument, probably of the late Ptolemaic period, has been found in Lower Egypt. It consists of a terra-cotta cylinder with a screw inside it, 10 inches long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Near the centre of the outside is a band with cross pieces. These may represent footholds, and suggest that the machine was worked after the manner of the treadmill. Such screws were probably made of wood. No other example of this screw seems to have come to light. (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* 1897, p. 277.)

EGYPTIAN COLLECTION AT TURIN. — The rearrangement of the Egyptian collection at Turin is being steadily carried on by Professor Schiaparelli, and when completed will mark an era in the display of Egyptian art. The Professor has selected an ivory tint for the color of the walls of the room and the insides of the glass cases, consequently the varied and brilliant colors of the objects are seen in their true values. Every example is clearly visible, and the grouping is calculated to emphasize and illustrate the artistic and historical relationship of each particular specimen. (*Athen.* April 17, 1897.)

CHALDAEA

NIPPUR. — University of Pennsylvania Expedition. — A long and interesting account is given by a correspondent in the *London Times* of June 24 of the discoveries of the Haynes expedition in northern Babylonia. The writer says:

“To have unearthed the ruins of the oldest city in the world, the foundations of which were laid some six or seven thousand years before the Christian era, is a reward of which an explorer might indeed be proud. Such good fortune seems to have fallen to the lot of Mr. Haynes, who for nearly five years has been in charge of the American expedition engaged in excavating the great mounds of Nuffar, in northern Babylonia, the site of the ancient city of Nippur, the sacred city of Mul-lil, or the ‘Older Bel’ of the Semites.

“The history of the expedition which since 1888 has worked upon this site is a remarkable one; and its great work has been so quietly done that it has attracted but little attention except among students of Assyriology. The work was undertaken by the University of Pennsylvania, the funds, which have amounted to about \$70,000, being provided by a small committee interested in the work. The expeditions of 1888–1890 partook rather of a prospecting survey, and were under the direction of Dr. Peters. The trial trenches produced a harvest of about 10,000 tablets and inscribed objects, among them several records of Sargon I. and his son Naram-Sin, whose date, 3800 B.C., was by many regarded as the starting-point of Babylonian history. Troubles among the Arabs and the usual difficulties with the Porte delayed the work for three years. In 1893 the explorations were renewed under the charge of Mr. J. H. Haynes, and they have been carried on continuously ever since, and have produced results such as were never dreamed of

even by the most ardent advocate of Babylonian explorations, and the history of civilization has been carried back to an antiquity never thought of. . . .

"The great mounds of Nuffar are situated on the east bank of the now dry Shat-en-Nil, a great main-artery navigation canal which once connected Babylon with the Persian Gulf. The central feature of the ruins is a vast conical mound, called by the Arabs Bint el Amir, 'the Amir's daughter,' which rises to a height of nearly 29 m. above the surrounding plain. This mound marks the site of the great *ziggurat*, or temple stage tower, first built by Ur-Gur, or Ur-Bahu, as he was formerly called, about 2800 B.C., and subsequently repaired and added to by later kings. This vast structure was the central point of the explorations by Mr. Haynes.

"We have long been familiar with another of the great stage towers, erected by Ur-Gur at Mugayyar, the ancient Ur; but the one at Nippur is the first that has been thoroughly explored. The tower rests on a basis 59 m. by 39 m., and is built, like most of these Babylonian towers, with the angles to the cardinal points. It appears to have consisted, like that of Ur, of three stages only, not seven, like the later towers at Babylon and Khorsabad. Each stage had a thick coating of plaster, composed of clay mixed with chopped straw; and to protect the lower stage from the winter rain, it was faced with kiln-burnt bricks and a coating of bitumen. The ascent was on the southeast side, and here it would seem Mr. Haynes has made a most important discovery. Two walls of burnt brick, 3.40 m. high, 16.32 m. long, and 7 m. from each other, were built out into the temple courtyard, and this causeway was filled-in with crude bricks, and formed a broad roadway leading up to the tower. The whole temple enclosure is surrounded by a massive wall, of which more than thirty courses are still visible.

"The arrangement of this temple and tower of Ur-Gur bears a most striking resemblance to the early Egyptian pyramids, especially Medum and the stepped pyramid of Sakkara, while the causeway recalls that of the second pyramid of Khafra, which connects it with the so-called Temple of the Sphinx. The question often suggested by archaeologists has been, were these stepped pyramids connected with the temple towers of Chaldaea or borrowed from them? There is now, however, a possibility of our reversing this question, in the light of these discoveries at Nippur. The pyramid, we know, was but an elaboration of the Mastaba, and the resemblance between these and the towers at Ur and Nippur is most striking. Dr. Hilprecht and Mr. Haynes maintain, upon very good grounds, that Ur-Gur was the first to build these *ziggurats*, and there is certainly no trace of such edifices in any of the older cities, those at Tello or Lagash and Abu Habba, the ancient Sippara, being both later. At no period in early Chaldaean history was there so close a contact between Egypt and Chaldaea as during the dynasty of Ur-Gur Dungi and Gudea of Lagash. These rulers, as we know from their numerous inscriptions found at Tello by M. de Sarzec, were in constant communication with Egypt by sea and through the Sinaitic peninsula.

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"In the face of this evidence from Nippur we may have to reconsider the question of Chaldaean influence on Egypt, and, indeed, possibly reverse the old theory. The tower rests upon a massive brick platform of crude brick. Excavations conducted below this revealed the existence of a second pavement of much finer construction, being built of kiln-burnt bricks of great size, the dimensions being 50 cm. square and of great thickness. Nearly the whole of these bricks were inscribed, and bore the stamps of Sargon I and Naram-Sin, his son, and its date, therefore, is just a thousand years prior to the buildings of Ur-Gur; namely, 3800 B.C. From the inscription of both these kings we know that they both built large portions of an older temple of Mullil, for the bricks bear the inscription, 'builder of the temple of Mullil,' and dedicated a number of vases to the temple inscribed with their legends. These buildings have been entirely removed, and the surface of the vast platform levelled for the reception of the edifices of Ur-Gur.

"Of the old temple there is evidence afforded by a discovery to which we shall shortly refer. Proof, however, of the great buildings of Sargon and his son is afforded by some excavations to the northwest of the temple. Here was a line of mounds which marked a rampart, and Mr. Haynes in 1895 cleared a portion of it and unearthed one of the most extraordinary pieces of masonry ever discovered. The foundation consisted of a solid bed of clay mixed with straw and puddled down, resembling some of the constructions found by Dr. Schliemann at Hissarlik. Upon this foundation and plinth was constructed a solid brick wall, 52 feet in thickness and rising to an unknown height. The builder of this wall was Naram-Sin, whom so many have regarded as a mythical king. It is probable that this rampart formed also a broad roadway round the city, and it may possibly, as Mr. Haynes suggests, have had a row of chambers in its upper part. A similar wall, but less than half as thick, was found by M. de Sarzec at Tello.

"Directly to the southeast of the great tower, and close to the great rampart, Mr. Haynes discovered a chamber, 11 m. long, 3.54 m. wide, and 2.60 m. high. As there was no doorway, it was evidently a vault entered from above. Its floor rested upon the platform of Naram-Sin, and it formed a communication between the two strata. The inscribed bricks proved it to have been built by Ur-Gur. What was its purpose is explained by the discovery of a second chamber of the same kind immediately below it. In this second chamber a brick stamp of Sargon was found imbedded, and broken stamps and some few tablets were found in the room. The explanation is now easy. Around the walls ran a narrow shelf, on which some tablets and brick stamps were found. The chambers were the archive chambers of the temple; the smaller one, that of Sargon, which had been partly restored by Ur-Gur, while the second was that of the king, built up to the level of his own pavement.

"It is clear that at some time between the time of Ur-Gur, 2800 B.C., and the rise of the Kassite dynasty, 2200 B.C., the archive chamber had been broken into and large numbers of objects carried away and the rest broken

and scattered. There can be little doubt that this disaster took place during the terrible Elamite invasion in 2285 B.C., when all the principal temples were pillaged and their treasures carried to the Elamite capital. . . .

"Mr. Haynes, encouraged by the success of his work in the upper stratum, proceeded to excavate to reach the virgin soil, which he did at the depth of 9.25 m., passing through the débris of ruined buildings, accumulations of broken pottery, and fragments of inscribed stone objects and well-constructed drains. These remains prove the existence of at least two temples below the pavement of Naram-Sin, which, at the most rapid rate of débris accumulation, cannot be assigned to a later date than between six and seven thousand years before the Christian era.

"This lowest stratum has been much disturbed and the buildings pillaged; still, sufficient remains to reveal to us earlier phases of Babylonian civilization than we have ever seen. The first structure discovered was an altar of sun-dried bricks, 4 m. by 2.46 m. The upper course had a rim of bitumen, and upon the altar was a large deposit of white ashes. Around the altar was a low wall marking the sacred enclosure. Outside of this enclosure were found two immense vases of terra-cotta. These great specimens of early pottery were each 63.5 cm. high, and decorated with rope pattern. We have here in this simple sacred precinct the germ from which grew the great temples of Chaldaea — the altar, with its temenos, entered only by the priest, and the two great vases for purification, replaced in after-times by the greater and lesser *absu*, placed before the temples. A somewhat similar construction was discovered at Sippara, but its archaeological value was not recognized. Southeast of the altar was found a remarkable structure, a brick platform, 7 m. square and 3.38 m. high, built of fine unbaked bricks. Around the base of this Mr. Haynes found a quantity of water-vaults, which indicated a connection with some receptacle below, and on sinking beneath this solid mass he found a drain passing underneath the platform, in the roof of which was the earliest known keystone arch. It is 71 cm. high and has a span of 51 cm. The bricks are well baked and joined with stiff clay as mortar. Thus the priority of Chaldaea in the use of the keystone arch is clearly established.

"This structure was over 7 m. below the pavement of Ur-Gur and 4.57 below that of Naram-Sin, and, since there were no massive *ziggurats* or great temples to crumble into ruin, it must have taken many centuries to build up so great a mass of débris, and an estimate of from 1500 to 2000 years before the time of Sargon does not seem too high.

"Over 26,000 tablets, as well as numerous inscribed fragments of vases and *stelae*, have been recovered from this site. It must be remembered that the record chambers of both Sargon and Ur-Gur were sacked by the Elamite invaders of Kudur-Nakhunte in 2285 B.C., and this will account for so few inscribed records being found in the lowest strata. That, however, there had been numerous records of the pre-Sargon period which had been removed to the treasury of Sargon, and subsequently to that of Ur-Gur, is shown by a most important find. Under a pavement of Ur-Ninip, a king

of the dynasty of Ur-Gur, were found quantities, some hundreds, of broken vases and other objects that have been votive offerings to the shrines of Mullil from the earliest times. . . .

"All of these records relate to a series of primitive wars and form certainly, whatever their age may be, the oldest historical records known. The earliest of these is the inscription of 'Eshagsagana,' written in most archaic characters; this monarch is styled 'Lord of Kengi,' that is, Lower Babylonia, 'the land of channels and reeds.' In his time the chief enemy of Babylonia was the city of Kish, the modern El Hymer, whose priest-ruler had entered into alliance with some fierce tribes called 'the hosts of the Land of the Bow.' . . . The closing episode of this first of wars is supplied by a monument discovered by M. de Sarzec at Tello, the celebrated *stela* of the Vultures, now in the Louvre. In this monument erected by the King of Lagash, when a dynasty of kings was established after that of Ur, we have the record illustrated by sculpture of the king, who made a victorious campaign, and utterly defeated the 'hordes of the Land of the Bow.'

"After this, neither in the campaigns of Sargon or his son, nor in any chronicles of the Babylonian empire, have we any record of these people. Who were they, then? Professor Hilprecht has put forward a theory that they are to be identified with the Semitic tribes of North Mesopotamia, and that the 'City of the Bow' was Harran. He cites no ancient authority, no pre-Sargonic mention of Harran, but only a statement of Albiruni 'that Harran was built in the form of a crescent moon,' and that the plan of the ruins resembled a bow. It is surprising to see so brilliant a scholar using so feeble an argument. It is rather to the plains of Central Mesopotamia and the lowlands between the Tigris and the Kurdish mountains that we must look for the home of these nomadic warriors.

"We have been able to give only a brief account of the wonderful work of this campaign, which reflects so much credit on its organizers, and, above all, on Mr. Haynes. For thirty-two months he lived alone among the wildest Arab tribes in Mesopotamia, in an atmosphere of fever varied with cholera. One determined, but fortunately unsuccessful, attempt was made upon his life; yet amid all these surroundings he lived and did the work of three men. It is no overpraise to say that Mr. Haynes is justly entitled to take his place in the front rank of explorers along with those who have restored to us the first chapters of the world's history." (*American Architect and Building News*, July 24.)

BABYLONIAN INSCRIPTION. — **Gisban.** — The *R. Arch.* contains an account of a paper read before the Academy of Inscriptions in Paris on an archaic Babylonian inscription of a period of from 3700 to 4000 B.C., which gives an account of a sort of treaty of delimitation between the province of Sirgulla, in Southern Babylonia, and that of Gisban. The translation has not yet been published; but it would be of special interest, because it is likely to settle the question of the position of Gisban, which means "The Land of the Bow," and which has been identified by Professor Hilprecht

with Harran in Mesopotamia. According to Professor Hilprecht, Gisban was the centre of the kingdom of Lugal-zaggisi, who reigned from Elam to the Mediterranean Sea, considerably more than 4000 B.C. Other Assyriologists have very much doubted whether at that early period Harran could have been the capital of such an empire, and they have supposed Gisban to be a district in Babylonia, near Elam. (*Independent*, April 15.)

WARS OF SIRPOURLA. — In a meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions, December 11, 1896, Heuzey presented a long Chaldaean inscription, recounting the wars of the city Sirpourla with the neighboring country Gairban. The inscriptions cover the period occupied by four dynasties, between the thirty-eighth and fortieth centuries before Christ and still earlier. (*Berl. Phil. W.* January 30, p. 157.)

PALESTINE

MEDEBA. — Mosaic Map. — An interesting and valuable archaeological find has recently been made east of the Dead Sea, in the famous old Moabite city of Medeba. During an official visit undertaken by Kleophas M. Koikylides, the librarian of the Greek Society of the Holy Sepulchre, to inspect the new church lately erected by this orthodox association on the ruins of an old basilica in Medeba, he discovered in these ruins the remains of an extraordinarily fine mosaic consisting of a map of Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, dating, in all probability, from the fourth or, at latest, the fifth Christian century. The discoverer has published in Greek an account of this find; and Professor Guthe, of Leipzig, for many years the editor of the *Journal of the German Palestine Society*, and now the editor of its new *Mittheilungen*, is preparing a critical edition, in which the geographical, archaeological, and other data of the map will be fully utilized. The little work of Koikylides, containing only twenty-six pages, is published in Jerusalem in the publication concern of the Franciscans, and issued under the auspices of that order. In addition to a description of the newly discovered map, the pamphlet contains also some inscriptions found lately at Medeba. In the account of the discovery the writer states that he had gone to Medeba on a tour of inspection by order of the Jerusalem patriarch, Gerasimus. In examining the new church he discovered on the floor of the new structure, in the middle and on the right side, a mosaic belonging originally to the old basilica, which, however, the workmen had already begun to cover with a coat of cement. Orders were at once given carefully to remove this coating, and measures of the basilica were taken to determine the possible size of the mosaic, which appeared to be 30 m. in length and 20 in width. After the removal of the cement it at once appeared that the mosaic was a large geographical chart of Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, most of it, indeed, destroyed, with really only portions of Palestine and Egypt remaining. The remaining portions still measure 18 sq. m., while the original charts must have measured 280 sq. m. It is evident that the chart originally

included also Asia Minor, so that the whole map was really one of huge dimensions. In fact the author learned from an old resident representative of the Greek Church, at Medeba, that several years ago, just at the rear door of the church, the names Ephesus and Smyrna were still found. The discoverer declares that there can be no doubt that the chart dates from 350 to 450 A.D. This conclusion he draws from the character of the letters used to designate the various localities, as also from the political divisions given and the absence of certain names of sacred places that would have been there if the chart were of a later date. The chart confines itself in giving the names of holy places to those for whose identity the authority of the Lord or of one of the prophets or an early martyr can be cited. In addition to the old division according to the twelve tribes, the plan of Palestine contains also a later division, viz., the Roman, into a first, second, and third Palestine. The significance of the find is, of course, great, especially for Hebrew and Christian archaeology, for history, and geography. The author points out the following advantages: (1) It makes us acquainted with a number of places hitherto not known; (2) it gives us the Christian geographical identifications of that period; (3) it designates exactly the cities and sites of that period; (4) it is valuable for the interpretation of more than one passage of scripture (*e.g.*, the prophecies of Jacob, concerning his sons, Joseph and Benjamin); (5) it delineates exactly the shape, style, and foundation plan of the houses of that period. The writer says that the map marks "where there were plains and caves, deserts and oases, hills and mountains, rivers and creeks and woods, springs, hot and cold, lakes and pools, boats and ships, palms and bananas, and these are all designated by their natural colors." The map has evidently been prepared with the most conscientious care, and is regarded as very accurate. Koikylides reports that the learned Archimandrite Photios, in a manuscript in Mt. Sinai cloister, has given a description of this great Mosaic map. The writer then gives a list of the geographical names found on the chart, with explanations from the Bible, Josephus, and the Church fathers. A revision of this list will appear in the work of Guthe, who will publish also facsimiles of at least portions of the chart. A preliminary account—the first published we believe—is found in the last *heft* of the *Mittheilungen und Nachrichten* of the Palestine Society, 1897, No. 4. (*Independent*, October 7.)

This mosaic is published in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* pp. 140–145 (pl.), *R. Arch.* pl. xiv; *Revue Biblique*, April 1, 1897.

EAST OF THE JORDAN.—Greek and Latin Inscriptions.—In the *Z. D. Pal. Ver.* 1897, pp. 38–40, five inscriptions from east of the Jordan are published from letters of Professor R. Brünnow. The first is a part of a Latin inscription in Kaşr el-buscher in Moab, which mentions the *Praetorium Mobenium*, no doubt the *praetorium of Moab*. The second is in two parts, both Latin dedications, from Damascus. The three remaining inscriptions are late Greek, two apparently from Damascus, one from Der'at.

SYRIA

JOURNEY IN SYRIA. — In the *R. Arch.* 1897, pp. 304–357 (3 plates, 21 cuts) R. Dussaud gives an account of a journey in Syria in October and November, 1896. The sites visited and described are as follows: 'Arqa, (Caesarea Libani), 'Akkar, Maqam er-Rab, Qal 'at el-Felis (Felicium), Halet, Fons Sabbaticus, Abnumrah, Be' it, Mariamin, Bârin (Mons Ferrandus) and Rafniye (Raphanea), Hoşne Şoleiman (Baetocaece), Tortosa (Antaradus), Ruad (Arad), Qal 'at el-Kaft, Qadmous, Homs, and numerous other places of less archaeological importance. A number of inscriptions were found in Greek, Latin, and Phoenician; also several pieces of statuary, including three small, nude Venuses. The longest discussion is devoted to the ruins at Hoşne Şoleiman (Baetocaece), several parts of which are published.

ASIA MINOR

DIDYMA. — **Temple of Apollo.** — At a meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions, January 15, 1897, B. Haussoullier reported on his latest excavations in Didyma on the site of the temple of Apollo, the chief part of which has been laid bare. The most remarkable discovery is that of capitals in which the volutes are rolled about the head of the god. (*Berl. Phil. W.* April 10, 1897, p. 477.)

MALLUS. — **A Coin of B.C. 281.** — At a meeting of the Numismatic Society, in London, January 21, 1897, Mr. T. Ready exhibited a copper coin of Mallus, in Cilicia, having on the reverse a seated figure of the city, with river-gods at her feet; the legend was ΜΑΛ ΙΕΡ ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΑΜΦΙΛΟΧΟΥ, and the date ΕΤ. ΑΤΤC (= 281). (*Athen.* January 30, 1897.)

CARIA. — **Alinda.** — W. R. Paton has examined a private collection of Greek coins at Aidin, which shows coins of Alinda from Demirji Deresi, thus confirming Kiepert's recent view as to the site of this city. Views of the great stoa at Alinda are also published. (*J. H. S.* XVI, pp. 240, 241.)

Hyllarima. — Messrs. Myres and Paton are inclined to find this place at Kaproklar, near Meseoli. An inscription from this neighborhood (Waddington, 1583; *B. C. H.* XVIII 41, cf. 340) deifies Antoninus Pius as Zeus Hylllos. Hylllos may well have been the chief deity of Hyllarima, as well as of "Hyllonala," where Steph. Byz., *s.v.*, says he was worshipped. (*J. H. S.* XVI, p. 242.)

Koskinia. — According to Messrs. Myres and Paton, this place is to be sought near Hazan Boghaz, north of Alabanda, and not, with Kiepert, some nine miles south of that place. (*J. H. S.* XVI, p. 242.)

Teké Kalé. — At this place there is a fine Hellenic fortress, of which a plan and view of the north tower are published by Messrs. Myres and Paton. From its situation the fortress commanded a wide view, and must have been an important post in the line of stations connecting Tralles and western

Caria. Numerous tombs show that the place was of some importance. (*J. H. S. XVI*, p. 238.)

Inscriptions from Latmus. — Two inscriptions from Yevreli Keui, north of Mt. Latmus in Karia, and one from Alinda, are published by Messrs. Myres and Paton. The first is a fragment relating to the rights of burial in a certain place, the second contains only a few letters, the third consists of the words *Διὸς Σωτήρος*. (*J. H. S. XVI*, pp. 237, 238, 242.)

North of Mt. Latmus. — An ancient paved road has been discovered by Messrs. Myres and Paton in this region. It can be traced from near Old Chavdar south to Arabarli Kalé, where it is said to divide, one branch leading west towards Herakleia, the other east towards Baghajik. At this latter place a similar piece of road has been found leading south towards Mylasa. The road is about six feet wide, paved with large, smooth blocks of native gneiss. It runs through a very broken country, and is supported in places on terrace-walls, while at streams there are stone bridges. It is thought to belong to the fourth or third century B.C. (*J. H. S. XVI*, p. 238.)

Latmic Gulf. — **Sirgin Kishla.** — The fortification is a late mediaeval settlement. (*J. H. S. XVI*, p. 237.)

GREECE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY AT ATHENS. — Work in 1896.

— In the *Πρακτικά*, 1896, pp. 9–37, P. Kavvadias reports the activity of the Archaeological Society at Athens for the year 1896. Besides the excavations at Athens, — on the north side of the Acropolis, in the outer Ceramicus, and by the Dipylon, — the Society carried on excavations at Eleusis, Oropus, Mycenae, and Epidaurus. An early tomb at Amarusium in Attica was also partially excavated. At Oropus the excavations were interrupted, and had no important results; in Eleusis the southern court of the temple was excavated and the ancient filling below the floor of the so-called Bouleuterion investigated, while outside of the temple precinct excavations were carried on in the ancient tombs; in Mycenae the excavation of the citadel was continued with a view to laying it completely bare, and several tombs were opened; at Epidaurus the stadium and the place west of the stoa forming a part of the so-called Abaton were excavated. Here an inscription was found, showing that there was a hippodrome connected with the sanctuary. The most important objects found at Mycenae are some glass pastes with reliefs representing animal-headed deities standing beside a tripod or altar and holding jars in their hands, an archaic inscription in bronze, a stone with a relief representing a man with beast's head overcoming two lions, and a female head of limestone. This last has many traces of color, but the most remarkable thing is a series of rosettes on the forehead, cheeks, and chin, seeming to show that at some time tattooing was in vogue at Mycenae. The head is also interesting in other ways. The Society has been carrying on the repairs of the Parthenon, has restored the tumulus at Marathon to its

former condition, has been restoring the mosaics at Daphni, and has done much for the proper care and preservation of ancient monuments.

TEXTS OF INSCRIPTIONS. — In the *Athen. Mith.* XXI, pp. 465–473, the texts of fourteen inscriptions from Attica, Cythera, Ancyra, and other places are given in the account of “finds.”

THE FRENCH SCHOOL. — M. Homolle has been appointed Director of the French School of Athens for another period of six years. (*Athen.* January 9, 1897.)

ATHENS. — **Inscribed Potsherd.** — At Athens a small potsherd has been found which bears the name of Themistocles, and is supposed to have been used when the ostracism of Aristides took place. (*Athen.* February 20, 1897.)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AT ATHENS IN 1896. — In the fourth number of the *Ath. Mith.* 1896, pp. 458 ff., W. Dörpfeld reports his excavations at Athens. First, Dörpfeld laid bare the western slope of the Areopagus, and found a number of buildings, probably dwelling houses, partly Greek, partly Roman, walls, floors, various coins, and several cisterns. Between the houses a very narrow alley leads up to the Areopagus; although arranged like a stair-way, still, like all the streets hitherto found, it has a gutter for rain-water. It turns at the bottom into a wide street, which runs along the slope of the Areopagus from north to south, and was probably the direct way between the Agora and Pnyx. On the north-western slope are unfortunately several modern houses; but just at this corner Dörpfeld seeks the old orchestra with the statues of the tyrannicides. Apparently the Areopagus must have been thickly covered with dwellings like the whole western part of Athens. There was no place for a popular gathering where St. Paul could have spoken: Curtius is therefore right when he assumes that, in the famous passage of the Acts concerning the sermon of St. Paul, not the Hill of Ares but the court which sat at the market-place is referred to. Moreover, excavations were carried on on the western slope of the Acropolis itself, just south of the sanctuary of Amaryn, at the spot where Dörpfeld conjectures the Eleusinium; no certain remains of this latter have been found, but remains of an utterly ruined building of unknown purpose and several cisterns, new proofs for the fact that even before the aqueducts of Pisistratus this region was filled with various arrangements for supplying water. Also east of the so-called Theseum, through Dörpfeld's zeal and exertions, an additional plot of ground has been bought. Of the two buildings found there the northern one will first be excavated; it is to be hoped that this will decide the question whether this is the king's porch.

On the northern slope of the Acropolis Kavvadias has begun excavations, and wishes to lay bare the whole northern and eastern slope of the Acropolis, as has already been done on the southern slope and part of the western.

First, the part lying between the Acropolis and Areopagus has been investigated and laid bare to the living rock; a deep depression is found, which clearly separates the eastern slope of the Areopagus from the Acropolis. Here was in ancient times a narrow, steep path, which connected the Agora with the entrance to the Acropolis. Still further east are walls of *poros* blocks belonging to a large Greek building of unknown purpose, perhaps the Anakeion. Dörpfeld rightly concludes from this arrangement of the ground between the Areopagus and Acropolis that the main road and the festival street of the Panathenaea cannot have been here. If we follow Leake and Ernst Curtius in placing the Eleusinium at the east of the Acropolis, then the festival street runs quite differently, about as the present carriage road runs about the Acropolis. Further up on the rock of the Acropolis Kavvadias has cleared out the three grottoes of Pan and Apollo which were already known; that is, a shallow notch just over the Klepsydra, and two larger and deeper grottoes just east of it. In the middle one appeared numerous cuttings for *pinakes*, which were already known, but had been covered up again. Still further to the east he discovered a hitherto unknown cave, which passes in various windings through the rock, and has several narrow entrances. Its eastern end could not be laid bare because it is covered by great blocks of rock that have fallen down; it seems that a Byzantine church once existed there. Dörpfeld agrees with Kavvadias, who sees in the entire complex the sanctuary of the Pythian Apollo, who was worshipped here from the earliest times with the local epithets *ἱπτακῆος* or *ἱπ' ἄκρας*. A new inscription fixes for the last epithet another reading, *ἱπὸ μακραῖς*, which is specially interesting because in the *Ion* of Euripides the name Makrai for this part of the Acropolis is preserved. Probably the old cultus legends of the connection of Apollo and Creusa and of the birth of Ion were connected with the closed cavern; while the grotto, with its many niches, certainly contained the most important cultus statue of the god. In the same grottoes, and certainly in the same circle of worship, Pan was, according to Kavvadias, afterwards worshipped as *πάρεδρος* of Apollo. His worship was introduced after the Persian wars. Above the closed cavern comes the stair in the rock, which is still pretty well preserved; it evidently connected the interior of the Acropolis with the sanctuary of Apollo; the stairway leading from the latter to the city is much ruined, yet its position can still be determined.

In the northwestern part of the city, near the old cemetery of Hagia Triada, B. Staïs has investigated a tumulus hitherto neglected. The arching of the Eridanus, and the grading therewith connected, nearly obliterate the tumulus. Before the Dipylon, A. Oikonomos, in looking for the road to the Academy outside the city, found about 200 m. northwest of the gate a broad street or square, with remains of a Greek building; the name is still uncertain. (See below.)

The English School has continued its excavations on the southern bank of the Ilissus. Dörpfeld thinks the gymnasium Cynosarges and the gymnasium of Hadrian were in this region. Foundations have been found, but

no inscription which settles the names. (BELGER, in *Berl. Phil. W.* 1897, May 22, p. 671; May 29, p. 702; June 5, p. 734.)

The excavations of the Athenian Archaeological Society near the Dipylon, after the discovery of the ancient road leading to the Academy, have brought to light the remains of a building which is supposed to be the temple of Artemis Calliste. The inscriptions found at the place contain some decrees relating to the priest of this goddess. (*Athen.* January 9, 1897.)

Date of the Temple of Athena Nike.—Professor Richardson writes from Athens: "Kavvadias, in excavating on the north slope of the Acropolis, found in the early part of the summer an inscription which settles the vexed question of the relative ages of the Nike temple and the Propylaea, giving the priority to the Nike temple. This inscription belongs in the judgment of competent epigraphists to the middle of the fifth century, and contains a provision for the erection of a temple of Athena under the supervision of Callicrates, and for the annual payment by the Kolakretai of the priestess of Athena Nike." The inscription will appear in an early number of the *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*

PIRAEUS.—The Serangeum.—Several authors speak of a place in the Piraeus named the Serangeum, but no distinct details as to its position are given by them. Excavations made at the instigation of J. Dragatsis in the sea side of the Munichia Hill have uncovered an ancient bath. The bathing chamber was supplied with a mosaic floor which has been in some unknown way mostly demolished or removed. A portion of it, which has been preserved, represents a female going to the left followed by two dogs. In front of this mosaic came to light another more important one: it represents a team of four horses which move from left to right in a direction opposite to that of the exit to the sea. The driver of the quadriga is a beardless young man standing, who holds the reins in his right hand; the horses are represented at full gallop; before them is a dolphin swimming down beneath. Of the vehicle itself, besides the driver on it, only a single wheel has been preserved. The driver of the car, however, according to Dragatsis, is the eponymous hero of the Serangeum, Serangus himself. Both mosaics are of white stones on a ground of dark ones. In the heaps of earth accumulated were found various remarkable tablets with snakes represented in relief, clearly gifts dedicated to Zeus Milichius.

In connection with these interesting finds and communications from Dragatsis, the director of the Coin Cabinet, J. Svoronos, has put forward the view that the hero who bore, as inhabiting a cleft, the name Serangus was no other than the widely travelled argonaut Euphemus, who was at home in many parts of Greece; but as Euphemus elsewhere appears in connection with the Minyans, the Serangeum must also be connected with this prehistoric race and their wanderings. (S. P. LAMBROS in *Athen.* March 20, 1897.)

ELEUSIS.—Marks of Ancient Tiles and Water Pipes.—In the *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1896, pp. 251–262, A. N. Skias publishes fifty-eight stamps on

clay tiles and pipes from the Telesterion at Eleusis. Five stamps on lead pipes are added, pp. 263-264.

CREUSIS.—**Poseidon.**—According to the *Reichsanzeiger*, remains of a bronze figure of something over half life size have been discovered by a fisherman near the ancient Creusis, in the innermost corner of the Corinthian Gulf. It was, judging from the inscription on the base, probably the statue of a Poseidon. Only the bearded head is well preserved, which much resembles the bearded bronze head of the Acropolis, and evidently belongs to the sixth century B.C. The work is careful. Unfortunately, of the rest of the statue, the nude body of the erect god is so wretchedly ruined and corroded that it may be impossible to put it together, even imperfectly. The head remains as a welcome addition to the comparatively small number of large archaic bronzes. (*Berl. Phil. W.* 1897, April 10, p. 478.)

The statue is described *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, pp. 172-175. The inscription in archaic characters, reads τῷ Ποσειδάωνος ἱερῷ.

CORINTH.—**American Excavations.**—In a letter in the *Athen.* January 2, 1897, S. P. Lambros writes of the American excavations at Corinth. The theatre had been excavated to the depth of 22 feet. The discovery, of which there were few details at hand, is not only interesting in itself but will serve to divulge the other buildings which still lie under ground and undiscovered. It is noticeable that merely the supports of the rows of seats survive from Greek times, and the Roman theatre of later date was built on the same site. With this discovery, however, are connected two others, which will give secure indications for further excavations. A Greek portico about 100 feet long has been discovered and at a depth of about 7 m. a carefully paved street has been laid open for about 17 m. A number of very deep springs were discovered at the same time. Among the antiquities of importance discovered is a large vase of terra-cotta, which has been put together out of several pieces.

LYCOSURA.—In the *Πρακτικά*, 1896, pp. 93-126, B. Leonardos gives an account of excavations at Lycosura. After a brief mention of earlier theories concerning the site he records the excavations of 1889 and then those of 1895. There follows a description of the temple of Despoina, with its pedestal for the statues mentioned by Pausanias, and of the sculptures found there. The stoa, altars, and neighboring tombs and provisions for water-supply are also described. Pl. 1 is a general plan of the temple and its surroundings, Pl. 2 a plan of the temple with its mosaic representing two lions surrounded by a border of vines and ornaments, Pl. 3 four elevations of the existing remains of the temple, Pl. 4 a restoration of the front elevation.

PATRAS.—**Torso of Athene.**—From Patras the discovery is announced of a headless marble statue of Minerva which is a copy of the "Athena" of Phidias. (*Athen.* January 9, 1897.)

DELPHI.—**Inscriptions.**—The French School of Athens announces that amongst the inscriptions lately found at Delphi there are some decrees

of peculiar importance for the history of Thrace. One of them mentions the Thracian king Chersobleptes, and gives the names of four of his sons, which were completely unknown. (*Athen.* February 20, 1897.)

PHOCIS. — Abae. — During the spring of 1894 excavations at Abae and Hyampolis in Phocis were conducted in behalf of the British School at Athens by A. G. Bather and V. W. Yorke, the latter of whom has published an account in *J. H. S.* XVI, pp. 291–312 (pl. xiv).

At the town of Abae the walls were examined, but no excavations seem to have been made at this point. The site of the temple of Apollo near the town was thoroughly cleared, and the foundations of a stoa and two temples were laid bare. From the style of some antefixes and a fine lion's head in terra-cotta the stoa is assigned to the fourth century B.C. The larger of the two temples is somewhat roughly built and is assigned to the period before the Persian Wars. The smaller, which seems merely a small cella open to the east, is probably the work of Hadrian. (*Paus.* X, 35.)

The most important antiquities discovered were a series of bronze bowls and thin plates; unfortunately in a very fragmentary condition. A few terra-cotta heads, some fragments of statues, and sixty-one silver coins, complete the list of discoveries. Several graves near Abae were also opened, but nothing of archaeological value was found.

At Hyampolis trial trenches yielded no satisfactory results, though the foundation of a stoa was found outside the walls.

At Myx, near these places, trial excavations were also made, and some foundation walls discovered, but no plan was determined. For the inscriptions discovered in these excavations, see below, p. 416.

WEST LOCRI, AETOLIA, AND ACARNANIA. — Ruins of Greek Cities and Citadels. — The ruins of this little-known region are often better preserved than those of Messenia. The choice of sites solely with a view to the defence of the country is apparent in Locris, but still more in the more western states, especially around Lake Trichonium and on the line of the Achelöis. The settlements were on the tops or the slopes of hills, never in the valleys, and a single ring-wall usually enclosed both town and citadel, the two being separated by a cross-wall which abutted squarely against the circuit-wall. Two of the cities were of great size, Acrae (?) being larger than Messene, and Thyrræum even larger than Athens, including the Roman extension. The ruins of Thermum, a great rectangle, show clearly its character as an important sacred *altis* (see Polyb. V, 7, 8), and excavations would probably bring to light a great number of the art treasures of Aetolia.

The masonry is of two kinds: In Locris and Aetolia the principle of horizontal courses is strictly followed, even in building on slopes; and in the towers, only blocks of uniform height are used. In Acarnania, horizontal masonry is used only for the towers, and the wall-stretches are polygonal, but it is evident that in such cases the whole construction was of one period. The towers usually stand on a line with the front of the wall,

and sometimes, at important points, form projecting bastions, but they never pass the thickness of the wall inside. The walls are everywhere built in two faces, with filling between, but in some places binders, as long as the thickness of the wall, are put across at regular intervals. The outer face-wall is higher than the inner, and forms a breast-work. At Palaerus, the flight of twenty-three steps leading to the top of the wall is preserved. Here also a tower is standing to the height of 10 m., with the holes for the beams of the first story; and in other places the whole construction of walls, floors, windows, and doors is clearly seen. Among the various styles of gates, some have regular arched openings. The water-supply was never made the ground for selecting a site, and often depended solely on cisterns. Streets, house-foundations, theatres, quays, halls, agoras, and various buildings resembling those of the Pergamene kings are traceable.

The polygonal masonry is no proof of an early date, but in certain points the fortifications of Acarnania seem to be rather earlier than those of Messene. Some of the places were of importance during the Peloponnesian War or earlier. In Aetolia, the strictly horizontal masonry of many city walls indicates a later date, probably the time of the Aetolian League, as a great building epoch. Further work and study are needed to clear up the whole of this important subject. (F. NOACK, before the Berlin Archaeological Society in March, reported in *Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 80-83.)

THERA. — **The Necropolis.** — The cemetery is on a hillside, and the comparatively late graves in the surface-rock were already plundered. Older ones are traced by the potsherds lying on the surface. The graves opened are of two periods: those with geometric vases and inscriptions of the second period of the Theran alphabet, and Roman Christian graves. The gravestones of the older set are the most primitive form of stele, with name on one end and the other end buried in the ground. Another kind, representing the sacrificial table, was laid down, supported by three feet on the under side, and with the name on the top. These archaic graves, unlike those of Athens (Dipylon), are all ash-graves. The urns were buried singly, in earth or protected by stones; or larger family graves were cut into the rock or built up and roofed over. One of these has a door in the side and a chamber 2.30 m. \times 1.50 m., and 1.50 m. high.

The offerings, chiefly pottery, are of several kinds: (1) Of pure geometric style are large burial amphorae, probably of local manufacture, having the ornament only on the neck and shoulder, and only on one side. The clay is dark red, with yellowish-white coating and brown paint, the body being marked with lines running round. Beside strict geometric ornament there is an occasional water-fowl, and the fondness for rosettes points to the late geometric period. Round neckless amphorae, with similar decoration, have the lower part glazed. Smaller specimens have the Theran characteristics less marked. Large undecorated pots, used as urns, are certainly of local manufacture. (2) Amphorae resembling Boeotian ware are of red clay with a thin coating of lighter color, and painted with violet-brown. Both

sides are decorated, but one more especially as the front. The neck has vertical wave-lines. The shoulders have three pictures on each side, among them animals and a siren, the oldest yet found on a vase. A tall amphora, much like Boeotian ware has heraldic animals; a winged lion in the middle division and winged stags in the side divisions. (3) Among the vases used as urns one is Cretan, of very hard clay, with white concentric circles on a dark gray ground. (4) With some Theran vases was found one having its body covered with a poor black glaze and a wheel-like ornament on the clay background of the neck. Similar vases found at Troezen mark the style as Peloponnesian. (5) Of proto-Corinthian ware there is both the fine imported kind and poorer imitations. A quantity of small vases of the latter kind and archaic terra-cottas were found together,—perhaps discarded votive offerings,—and with them a large flat plate having two women painted in dull colors, for which no analogy comes to mind.

Of terra-cottas there are the large Theran figures of mourning women, and a second much finer sort, mostly ointment bottles in the shape of figures, a standing woman, a kneeling man, sirens, a Silenus on a horse, birds, a ram, etc. These types are also found in cemeteries in Asia Minor and in Sicily, but their proper home is not known. In Thera they are not found in the graves.

The Christian graves, known to be such by the inscriptions naming the ἄγγελος of the dead, are rude and very simple, often containing no offerings. Such as there are furnish no date. The burial place for the long interval between these two sets of graves, in which falls the great period of Greek civilization, has not yet been found. (H. DRAGENDORFF, before the Berlin Archaeological Society in March, reported in *Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 78-80.)

PAROS.—A New Fragment of the Marmor Parium.—Since 1627 a remarkable inscription has been known which contains a chronological list of the most important events of Greek history from the earliest time to the year 355 B.C. The dates are given according to the Attic Archons, and, besides, according to the years which separate each event from the year 264 B.C.; evidently the chronicle was made and set up in that year, and it has properly been assumed that it continued to that date. This important monument aroused great interest from the moment when it was brought to England by Petty, the agent in Smyrna of Lord Arundel, and published by John Selden. In the English civil wars the Arundel collection was badly neglected, and the upper half of the marble chronicle was built into a chimney of the castle. The rest came, with the other remains of the collection, in 1667, as a gift of Lord Arundel's grandson, into the possession of the University of Oxford, where it has since remained. Now, M. Krispis in Paros has succeeded in proving that a marble, recently found in Parikia, the capital of the island, is an immediate part of the hitherto lost continuation of the chronicle; the Parian origin of the whole monument is herewith finally proved. The new fragment has in thirty-three lines a

chronological sketch of the years 336–299 B.C.; it begins with the death of Philip II. of Macedonia, and relates the victories of Alexander and the events of the early period of the Diadochi.

Unfortunately the lower half of the stone is damaged, and, therefore, here only the beginning and end of the columns is preserved. That is especially unfortunate, as the historical tradition of just the years in question is incomplete, while the well-preserved parts are concerned with a period about which we have other good sources of information; but, nevertheless, the discovery is a welcome addition to our knowledge. Especially the critical judgment of this not infallible chronicle is made easier. We also learn several positively new things; for instance: concerning the history of Ptolemy, of Nicocreon of Cyprus, of Agathocles of Syracuse; also concerning the history of literature, as, for instance, the victories of the comic poets, Philemon and Menander, are recorded, and the year of the death of an unknown poet, Sosiphanes, not to be confused with the Alexandrian tragedian, the year of whose birth, 306, is now also fixed by the chronicle. Natural events are also recorded, as the eclipse of 310, already known through Diodorus, earthquakes in Ionia in 304, and the appearance of a comet in 303. The last was already known, not through classical, but Chinese tradition. (*Berl. Phil. W.* July 24, p. 956, from the *Reichsanzeiger*.)

SAMOS. — **Inscriptions.** — In 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1896, pp. 247–252, P. Perdrizet publishes seven inscriptions from Samos. All are brief and of Roman date. No. 1, on a pedestal, reads Αὐτοκράτω[ρ Καῖσα]ρ Σεβαστὸς αὐτοκράτωρ τὸ ἔνατο[ν δημαρ]χικῆς ἐξουσίας τὸ εἰ. It was inscribed and the pedestal erected after the visit of Augustus in Samos in 19 B.C.

CRETE. — **Terra-cottas in Candia.** — In the *Athen.* April 3, we read that the museum of the Greek Syllogos at Candia numbers among its last acquisitions some archaic terra-cotta pithoi with figures in relief of mythological character, being the most remarkable pieces of this kind which have been found on Greek soil. They are still unedited.

ITALY

POMPEII. — **Excavations in March, 1897.** — These completed the uncovering of the garden in the peristyle of the house whose *posticum* is the third opening on the west side of Ins. XV, Reg. VI, counting from the southeast angle. A photograph is reproduced in the *Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 105, of the *lararium* described *ibid.*, p. 14, n. 111. Excavations were continued toward the north, especially in the neighboring street, but yielded nothing of apparently striking importance. Among the inscriptions the most interesting were a 'door-plate,' L · RVSTICÉLV · IIVIR · ID ·, in large red letters, to which another hand had appended IVCVNDVS, and a graffito,
Flaccus Hor(at)ius, this being the first occurrence of the poet's name on the

walls at Pompeii. The other things unearthed during the month were some human bones; of bronze, a handled patera, a bucket with movable handle, a ladle, a channeled candelabrum supported on three goats' feet between palmettos, a tiny amphora, and a shovel-shaped spoon; of glass, two ointment bottles, an amphora of terra-cotta inscribed **MTNΛ | QPΛPΛ | SEX|VLI | SECTINI | V . L .**, a piece of an Aretine plate with the mark **CN . ATEI** (cf. *C. I. L.*, X, 8055, 7-9), an Aretine cup with the mark of the pottery *Rasinia* within a human foot, **L.R.P** (*ibid.*, 8536), and of coins a *sestertius* of Claudius (ex s.c. ob | cives | servatos), a fraction of an *as* of Nero, a silver coin of Philip II, and a small Greek coin of bronze.

Excavations in April.— During the month of April the excavation of the *vicoli* bordering the eastern and western sides of Ins. XV, Reg. VI was continued. The inscriptions found were of no especial interest, except the masons' marks on the paving stones of the western *vicolo*. The most interesting discovery was of two paintings of fine quality which had been transferred from some other place, and immured in the walls of the peristyle of the house whose posticum is the third door on the western *vicolo*. The paintings are of the same size, and on a black background. In the one a young woman, standing, is reading from a roll to another, who sits quietly listening, with a lyre by her side. In the other, an exquisitely painted young woman is standing with her left elbow supported on a short pillar, and conversing with another woman who is wrapped in a very full mantle.

Excavations in May.— Work was continued along the eastern side of Ins. XV, Reg. VI, and somewhat on the western side also. The usual number of painted scrawls of nominations for municipal officers were found on the walls, and a few unimportant articles of glass, terra-cotta, and bronze, including also eight silver coins (*denarii* and *quinarius*), tied up in a bit of cloth. The coins ranged in date from republican times to Vespasian.

Excavations in June.— The work continued in Ins. XV of Reg. VI yielded no striking results. A few simple shops and houses were disinterred (a plan of which is given), and a considerable number of small wares found, of metal, glass, and terra-cotta, but none of especially interesting character. In one small inner room was found a human skeleton. The *graffiti* and other inscriptions were of the usual unimportant sort. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 105-108, 150-157, 198-200, 269-275.)

BOSCOREALE.— **Christian Graves.**— On the farm of Sign. Giuseppe Pastore were found three coffins of tufa, close together, each covered with a flat tile of the Roman make, and containing the entire skeleton covered with earth, as in Roman interments of a tolerably late epoch. The graves were in the layer of ashes, and above that of *lapilli*, and hence of later date than the great eruption of Vesuvius, while the presence of a lamp with a representation of the Israelitish spies bearing the grapes of Eshcol would indicate a Christian origin. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 109.)

BENEVENTO.— **Miliarium of the Via Appia.**— In course of the demolition of some houses at Beneventum several sepulchral inscriptions of

no especial interest have been disclosed, and one *miliarium*, known by comparison with others to have pertained to the stretch of the Appian road from Beneventum to Aeclanum. The inscription reads—

V || IMP · CAESAR | DIVI · TRAIANI | PARTHICI · FIL · DIVI | NER
VAE · NEPOS | TRAIANVS · HADRIAN | AVG · PONT · MAX · TRIB
| POT · VII · COS · III | VIAM · APPIAM · PER · MILIA | PASSVS ·
[XV] DCCL LONGA | VETVSTATE · AMISSAM | ADIECTIS · HS
[XI] LVII | AD · HS · [DLXIX] C QVAE | POSSESSORES · AGRORVM
| CONTVLERVNT · FECIT || CLXVIII. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 160–163.)

TARENTUM.—**Museum.**—The Museum of Taranto, which had been closed for some years, is now reopened, the Conservator being Signor Caruso, Soprastante dei Musei e Scavi, who has now carefully arranged the highly interesting collection of objects found at the place. The building containing them was formerly a convent, and the rooms are small and ill lighted. It is to be hoped that the municipality will remove the museum to a more commodious structure. (*Athen.* April 17, 1897.)

Recent Discoveries.—Dr. Patroni further describes a tour of inspection of recent discoveries in Tarentum, chiefly in tombs of the Hellenistic period, within the arsenal near the Villa Pepe. Seventy-five graves are individually described, each containing the usual amount of grave-furnishings. In one were found terra-cotta statuettes representing comic characters. Near the remains of *thermae*, described in *Not. Scavi*, 1896, pp. 108 ff., has been found a marble statue (Parian?) representing a nude Hercules reclining, supported on his left arm. The lion-skin lies under him. Head, right arm, and legs, from the middle of the thighs downward, are missing. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 212–229.)

A Find of Cylixes.—A chamber-tomb was recently excavated on the land of the Conte D'Ayala Valva, constructed of blocks of stone laid without mortar, and with the doorway decorated with a doric column of archaic style, like those of the Selinuntian treasury at Olympia. The tomb would therefore seem to date from the first half of the sixth century before Christ. Amid the infiltrated earth, with which the tomb was filled, were found a considerable number of fragments of painted cylixes of the same period,—that of the 'Kleinmeister.' One displayed a representation of the Calydonian boar-hunt, another, Athena in the midst of warriors. Two of them were inscribed ANTIDPOPOΣ ETTOE, the name appearing now for the first time on painted vases. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 229–239.)

BARI.—**Ancient Silverware.**—The Museum of Bari has recently acquired a remarkable example of antique silver work in the form of a circular dish, having in the centre a group of two figures—a man standing with one foot raised on a rock and facing a seated female figure; they are in high relief. Round the edge of the plate are arranged eighteen masks. The

under side of the dish is covered with scroll ornament of elegant pattern, the ornament, together with the figures, being plated with gold. The art is that of Magna Graecia and of a period probably earlier than the objects of the Boscoreale find. (*Athen.* April 3, 1897.)

BAIAE.—**Inscriptions.**—A cippus has been discovered at Baiae containing the following inscriptions:

(1) D . M . ♡
 L . CAECILIO' . DIOSCORO
 P A T R O N O . E T
 CAECILIAE . MARCIA
 N A E . P A T R O N A' E
 ET . CAECILIAE PISTE
 COIVGI
 L . CAECILIVS HERMIAS
 ♡ D . M . F ♡

(2) D M
 L . CAECILIO' . DIOSCORO
 CVRATORI AVGVSTALIM
 CVMANOR . PERPETVO .
 ITEMQVE . AVGVSTALI'
 DVPL . PVTEO'LANO'R .
 ET CV'RATORI' PERPET .
 EMBAENITARIO RVM
 . III P' SCINIE' NSIVM
 VIXIT ANNIS . LXXII . M . VIII
 CAECILIVS HERMIAS . PATRONO . B . M . F

(*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 12.)

PALESTRINA.—**New Discoveries in the Necropolis.**—A. Pasqui describes the structure and contents of two graves recently excavated in the necropolis of Praeneste, on the grounds of Sig. V. Marini. Both belonged to the older period of inhumation, when caskets of terra-cotta, or tile-covered graves had not yet supplanted great sarcophagi of stone. Each of the graves described was excavated in the virgin earth, and approached by a passageway from the adjacent ancient street, to facilitate the entrance of the heavy sarcophagi. The shape of each excavation was somewhat irregular, showing additions made to provide for successive interments. The first grave contained four sarcophagi, the order of interment being determinable by the arrangement of the sarcophagi with reference to one another and to the way of ingress. The earliest was of a young girl, the sarcophagus containing a well-preserved skeleton, which quickly fell into dust, a plummet-shaped *bullæ* of thin gold, two rings, a bronze mirror, bits of cloth-of-gold, a few

small vases, some egg-shaped, and one good-sized *dolium*, and three little terra-cotta blocks used in weaving. Upon the sarcophagus rested three pieces of local limestone, probably placed there as a ritual remnant of the custom of erecting a cairn of stones over a grave.

The second sarcophagus, also of peperino, contained remnants of the skeleton of a woman of advanced age, with remains of gold ornaments belonging to her clothing, and a number of objects of female adornment, such as gold earrings, necklace, and ring, a ring of lead, a bronze mirror, some small vases, and remains of a *cista* of leather, metal-bound, and of utensils of weaving. There was also found a piece of *aes rude*, which, according to Henzen's determinations, should fix the date of burial as early as the third century B.C. This sarcophagus also apparently had some rude stones piled upon it. The third sarcophagus, also surmounted by the ritual cairn, contained remains of the skeleton of a man, with fragments of an iron spear-head with shaft of wood, two strigils, and a *balsamarium* with frame of copper. The fourth sarcophagus, evidently of a child, contained a piece of *aes rude*, remains of *cistae* of wood, copper-mounted, and the handle, possibly of a wooden water-bucket.

In the second, and contiguous, grave were two sarcophagi. The first had been broken open in ancient times, perhaps by persons making the second interment, and all ornaments, and the like, carried off. The second sarcophagus, also with the ritual cairn of three stones resting upon it, contained the entire skeleton of a woman of advanced age, which speedily fell into dust, when exposed to the air. With the skeleton were found remains of a garland of ivy-leaves, worked out in copper covered with gold, some pendants of like materials, some gold ornaments from a veil that shrouded the body from head to foot, two large alabaster, and remains of a copper-trimmed *cista* of wood. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 254-269.)

ANZIO. — **The Wall of the Volscian City.** — Within, and near the entrance to, the grounds of the Villa Adele has been discovered a stretch of ancient wall of *opus quadratum*, doubtless belonging to the ring-wall of the Volscian city, and thus dating from the sixth or seventh century before Christ. The portions remaining are of local stone, in three courses, each two Roman feet (0.60 m.) high. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 196.)

ROME. — **Recent Finds.** — G. Gatti mentions and comments on some recent finds of antiquities in Rome.

An altar, or footstool, found in opening the new Via di Monte Tarpeo is shortly to be illustrated and edited. In the same place a damaged Corinthian capital was found that apparently belonged to the restoration by Domitian of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

The clearing away of the débris from the front of the temple of Castor in the Forum has shown conclusively that there never was a central stairway leading to the *cella*. The two side flights of steps are all that ever existed.

On the Palatine, between the temple of Cybele and the house of Livia has been discovered a well, faced with blocks of tufa and lined with cement,

which is doubtless the earliest construction on the Palatine thus far known. Certain other substructions in the same region are probably to be attributed to the *aedes Romuli*.

A piece of a marble plinth inscribed O . OLIVARIVS . OPVS . SCOPAE . MINORIS is of interest. (See under GREEK SCULPTURE.)

A second arch has recently been unearthed belonging to the ancient bridge over the Almo on the Via Ostiense.

Gatti also calls attention to various minor discoveries of tombs and sepulchral inscriptions, chiefly in the region between the Corso d' Italia and the Via Salaria and Pinciana, and to other finds noted elsewhere in this JOURNAL. (*B. Com. Roma*, 1897, pp. 51-65.)

Early Structures on the Eastern Caelian. — Between the Church of S. Clemente and the Lateran piazza have been found numerous remains of walls in *reticulatum* or *lateritium* running at right angles to the Via di S. Giovanni Laterano. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 104.)

Remains of a Tufa Aqueduct. — In the neighborhood of the Hospital of S. Giovanni have been found blocks of tufa bored with a hole 0.39 m. in diameter, to serve as the channel of an aqueduct, like some found in 1886 near S. Stefano Rotondo; cf. *Not. Scavi*, 1886, p. 451. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 104.)

Altar to Local Divinity. — On the Cispian, near the church of S. Francesco di Paola, has been unearthed a part of an altar of Gabine stone, like many of those consecrated to local divinities in the seventh century of the city, bearing the inscription NERO CLAUDIVS DRVSVS GERMANIC | T. QUINCTIVS CRISPINVS COS | EX. S. C. RESTITVER. The date is therefore A.D. 9. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 104.)

Excavations under Palazzo Barberini. — At a meeting of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, February 19, 1897, Ch. Hülsen spoke of extensive remains of ancient structures under the Palazzo Barberini. Here were found at least two thousand nearly cylindrical terra-cotta vases, 13 to 17 cm. in height and 4 to 5½ cm. in diameter. These may have been intended to hold powdered colors, as the *officinae minii inter aedem Florae et Quirini* were in this neighborhood, or they may have been for use in building light vaults. (*Röm. Mitth.* 1897, pp. 85, 86.)

Early Wall and Cistern. — A piece of wall constructed of rectangular blocks of tufa has been disclosed near the Via della Polveriera, and in its vicinity a cistern excavated in the tufa rock, which contained a few objects of household use, notably a clay lamp with a hinged cover for the oil-hole. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 146 f.)

A Christian Relief. — At the first milestone of the Via Flaminia, in the grounds of the Basilica di S. Valentino, has been found a piece of the cover of a marble sarcophagus with a representation in relief of a ship with sail set, and at the helm a man labeled PAVLVS. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 146-148.)

The Ancient River-Wall. — On the Via Ostiense, in the fields between S. Paolo and the Ponticello, has been discovered a piece of the ancient river-

embankment, probably in the vicinity of the ancient quay called the *vicus Alexandri*, and known as the landing-place of the obelisk of Constantius Chlorus destined for the *spina* of the Circus Maximus (cf. *B. Com. Roma*, 1891, pp. 217 ff.). (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 195, 196.)

Statue of Minerva. — In the Piazza Sciarra has been unearthed a statue of Minerva in Greek marble, reproducing the type of the Pallas of Velletri in the Louvre. Head, arms, and part of the feet are missing. In its present condition the statue measures 3.00 m. in height. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 251.)

Cippus Terminalis of the Tiber Bank. — In the course of the regulation of the river Almo, at a point to the right of the Via Ostiensis, and 140 m. from the bank of the Tiber, has come to light, in its original position, another cippus of travertine from the termination of the Tiber banks, by Valerius Messala and Servilius Isauricus, censors of 54 B.C., with the usual inscription. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 252.)

Sepulchral Inscriptions from the Via Salaria. — In the construction of new buildings on the Corso d' Italia, near the Via Mincio, have been disclosed some walls of *opus reticulatum* belonging to tombs of the Salarian necropolis, and ten sepulchral inscriptions, none of which, however, are especially interesting. In the course of the same work a number of clay lamps of the common pattern were found, some of them with well-known stamps, and one square lamp, unornamented, and with the stamp AMAR · HAMIJV2. At a depth of 8 m. from the surface was found a small sepulchral hypogaeum, excavated in the tufa, but thoroughly rifled. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 252-254.)

MONTECELLO. — A Country-seat. — In the locality called Grottelle have come to light in the course of the farm-work a considerable number of fragments of decorative marble work, indicating the presence there of remains of the villa of some wealthy Roman. The most interesting piece seems to be the head of a beardless man of middle age and strong features, well worked out in Greek marble, and belonging to the first century after Christ. Nothing has been found that would help in determining the date of the villa, or the name of its owner, except two bronze coins of Iulia Paula, that show the villa to have been inhabited as late as the beginning of the third century after Christ. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 148-150.)

NEPI. — The Ancient City-Wall. — Near the present Porta Romana has been disclosed a portion of the ancient city-wall, 9 m. long, 3 m. high, and 2 m. thick, in *opus quadratum* of tufa, laid "headers and stretchers." (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 195.)

ACQUI. — Graves from an Extensive Cemetery. — Several more graves of Roman origin have been discovered within the area of the cemetery along the Via Aemilia Scauri, in which excavations were begun as far back as 1843. Among the grave furnishings the only one apparently worthy of especial notice was a small vase of white glass, with an inscription in relief upon its body ΕΦΩΤΑΡΕΙ ΕΥΦΑΙΝΟΥ (=ἐφ' ᾧ παρὲ ἐυφραίνου).

Similar objects with this inscription of good omen are preserved, one in the museum at Leyden, another in that at Rouen. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 189-193.)

ASCOLI-PICENO. — Bronze Sword. — A magnificent sword of bronze, of the type called *ad antennæ*, has been discovered near Rocca di Morro, and is deposited in the museum at Ascoli. The find is of especial importance from the fact that swords of this kind have previously been found only in cemeteries of the Villanova type, and have been held to be peculiar to the Alpine region. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 135.)

VENTIMIGLIA. — Metrical Inscription. — A fragment of a sepulchral inscription in metre, discovered in the necropolis of Album Intimilium, has found its way into the Museo Daziano of Bordighera. It is on a marble slab, evidently from a columbarium or family tomb, now broken into three pieces, which measure, when put together, 0.26 m. in width and 0.23 m. in height. The upper and left parts of the inscription are missing. The letters are archaic in form, and not well executed. The marks of interpunction, where they occur, are triangular in form. The text follows below :

VIXIT · AN · XIX
ARVM CRIMINA FVNCTVS
ER · ENIM · STATVIT ·
ERATER · DOLITVRVS · INAEVM (*sic*)
MVNERA · DICNA · DARE
MELIVS MONVMENTA · DEDISSET
TI · FVNCTIVR · OFFICIO
NATI · VIVAX · SIT · IMACO
TQVE COLANT · SVPERI

(*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 93, 94.)

ROVERE DI CAORSO. — The Sulcus Primigenius of a Terramara. — New excavations in the *terramara* which, though much smaller, has a very similar plan to that of the famous *terramara* of Fontanellato, have made it clear that here, as in the *terramara* of Roteglia near Reggio, and in that of Bellanda near Mantova, a *sulcus primigenius* was traced inside of and parallel to the *agger*. Remains have also been found of the wooden bridges that gave access to the *templum*, and to the settlement itself, as in the case of the *terramara* of Castellazzo, where they were first noticed. Furthermore, a second group of graves was found, with remains of fictile ossuaries and of charred human bones, and in the vicinity the remnants of a funeral pyre. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 132-134.)

TUSCULUM. — Antiquities. — At a meeting of the German Archaeological Institute, Rome, February 5, 1897, G. Tomassetti spoke of antiquities found between Frascati and the via Labicana in a vineyard. *Thermæ* and other remains of an ancient villa came to light. The chief sculptures found

were: a statuette, broken into nine pieces, of a nude ephebus of Lysippian type, two other heads of ephebi, three cupids of decorative Roman style, a small head of Jupiter and one of Minerva, also of Roman style, a female head, evidently a portrait, and many fragments. A large number of lamps, painted stucco objects, utensils, etc., was also found. Two lead pipes bear the name of the maker, Cincius Felix, and two that of L. Novius Crispinus. He was probably the owner of the villa and may be identical with the *consul designatus* for the second half of the year 150. (*Röm. Mith.* 1897, pp. 83-85.)

FRASCATI. — Statue of an Apoxyomenus. — Last spring a proprietor at Frascati found the remains of a Roman villa. A considerable number of remarkable works was found there, some of which, as appeared later, were surreptitiously sold. An Apoxyomenus statue broken into nine pieces belongs to the type hinted at by Furtwängler, *Meisterwerke*, p. 470. The statue was bought by Paul Hartwig, who describes and discusses it. (*Berl. Phil. W.* January 2, p. 30.)

CHIUSI. — New Etruscan Inscriptions. — Signor Gamurrini publishes a number of new Etruscan inscriptions recently acquired by the museum at Chiusi. They are brief sepulchral titles, with names and filiations. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 249-251.)

CASTIGLION DEL LAGO. — Etruscan Tombs and Inscriptions. — In the district called "La Badia di S. Cristoforo," about four kilometres from the Trasimene Lake, have been discovered three large rock-hewn chamber-tombs of Etruscan origin, dating from the third and second centuries B.C. The *loculi* contained cinerary vases of squat pattern, or else rectangular caskets of terra-cotta, decorated in front with mythological scenes in relief, and with a reclining figure in funeral mantle on the lid. The name of the deceased was either painted on the urn, or incised in the tile that closed each *loculus*. Seventy-five such inscriptions were found, and the tombs will yield yet others. The reliefs on the caskets were of only two types. Nine of them represented a man defending himself with a plough against a band of warriors (Cadmus?), and five the fratricide of Eteocles and Polynices, instigated by the Furies.

Excavations have also been carried on in an artificial *tumulus* in the same locality, called by the natives *Cianella*, erected doubtless over a very ancient tomb. That the summit was consecrated as an augural *templum* is indicated by the discovery upon it of a rectangular sun-dial of travertine, with a bronze gnomon, very much like one found in Pompeii with an Oscan inscription. Four graves were found near the surface of the mound. Three of these had already been explored. The fourth yielded two rings of gold, one of them with a carnelian engraved with the figure of a she-goat feeding, and the other lacking its stone, and five objects of silver, — three spoons, one plate, and the lip of a vase with vine decorations in relief almost vanished. In the same tomb were found four coins of bronze, — one of Hadrian, two of

Faustina the Younger, and one of Commodus. (G. F. GAMURRINI, in *Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 101-103.)

TORTORA.—**Site of Blanda.**—A recent visit to the reputed site of the ancient city of Blanda in the neighborhood of Piarelli has disclosed an acropolis, plenty of broken pottery, some indications of ruined buildings, and remains of an ancient circuit-wall of irregular masses of stone with smaller stones between them, mended at a later date with squared blocks. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 176, 177.)

PADULA.—**Remains of Consilinum.**—Some remains have been discovered in the vicinity of Vascella of a Greek temple of Ionic style, as is shown by a capital and some drums of columns. The material is a local limestone. A life-size statue in the same material of a man wearing a *himation* was also discovered, that echoed the type of such statues of good era as the Aeschines in the museum at Naples. A neighboring hill shows remains of walls of blocks of limestone laid without cement, and other things in the neighborhood point to the existence of an ancient city (*Consilinum*) that gradually spread away from the original circuit of the *arx* over the plain. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 173, 174.)

CAMERINO.—**Remains of Roman Town.**—Professor L. Pigorini calls attention to the abundance of ruins of Roman structures in the parish of Perito that in his opinion would repay more careful investigation than has yet been bestowed upon them, and gives prints of a bit of sculptured door-jamb of the Lombard period, perhaps from a Christian church built upon the ruins of a pagan structure, of a piece of lead pipe inscribed GLA2_{IA} or CLA2_{IA}, and dating from the third or fourth century, and of a rectangular brick-stamp reading, in two lines, L. GAVIVS | STABILIO, which Professor Gatti suggests may refer to the L. Gavius who was a native of Fermo, and is referred to by Cicero as *P. Clodii canis* (*Att.* VI, 3. 6). The style of the letters points to an early period. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 95-100.)

MATERA.—**Prehistoric Antiquities.**—G. Patroni gives a detailed account of his investigation of some of the numerous objects of prehistoric antiquity found chiefly in, and in the neighborhood of, the grotto *dei Pipistrelli*, and consisting of stone implements and fragments of fictile ware. These remains appear to be synchronous with those from Sicily studied by Orsi, and assigned by him to his so-called second period, corresponding to the age of bronze in Sicily. Moreover, the tombs hewed out of the rock at Matera resemble a number found in Sicilian territory. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 203-212.)

SAPONARA DI GRUMENTO.—**Roman Inscription.**—Among a number of less important inscriptions found on the site of the ancient city of Grumentum, has appeared in the municipal library of Saponara a fragment of the inscription published in *C. I. L.* X, 220, from an earlier copy only. It shows that Grumentum, like Arpinum, Formiae, and Fundi, had

three aediles, and that, in 51 B.C., they were Sex. and Q. Poppaedius, brothers, and C. Aebutius, — thus confirming Mommsen in some points, in others correcting him. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 180–182.)

FIESOLE. — **Tessera.** — A *Tessera Gladiatoria* of bone, dating A.U.C. 678 (B.C. 76), has been found at Fiesole. It is inscribed:

(a) CHILO; (b) MVRRI; (c) SP · A · D · VI · K · MAR; (d) CN · COR · L · MAR. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 7.)

VETULONIA. — **Golden Treasure.** — In a tomb of the necropolis of Vetulonia a golden treasure has been found, which is to be ranked amongst the most notable discoveries made in Etruria during the last years. It consists of a heap of ornamental objects belonging to the art of the eighth century B.C., the principal amongst which are eight large fibulae, a fine necklace, two large earrings (decorated with maeanders of tiny grains of gold), some splendid hairpins, and other articles of jewelry. The fibulae and the hairpins are adorned with figures in repoussé and in filigree work, representing processions of fantastic animals of Oriental character and style, like the winged animals of the Corinthian vases and those of the well-known gold ornaments of the Regulini-Galassi tomb in the Vatican collection and of the treasury of Palestrina. Together with these female ornaments a sword has also been found in the same grave, while the remains of the skulls and bones have almost entirely disappeared. It was probably a family grave, in which husband and wife were buried. The objects will shortly be exhibited at the Etruscan Museum of Florence. (*Athen.* June 26, 1897.)

GOLASECCA. — **Necklaces.** — Chief among a number of articles, chiefly of personal adornment, recently acquired by the museum of Turin, are several necklaces of beads of bronze, coral, and amber, adorned with hanging ornaments of various shapes. A number of these articles are of a type more common in cemeteries of the eastern region. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 243–248.)

IMOLA. — **Mosaics.** — At Imola, the ancient Forum Cornelia, some notable mosaics have been discovered, which formed the pavements of four rooms of a rich Roman house. The larger amongst them belongs, very probably, to the tablinum, and is adorned with leaves, fruits, and scenic masks. (*Athen.* May 8, 1897.)

ARCOLE. — **Tomb of the Roman Period.** — On January 21 an untouched grave of the Roman period was accidentally discovered at Arcole, in the province of Verona. It measured 1.50 × 1.19 m., and was 0.60 m. deep. It was faced with tiles laid in cement, and the top was covered with a slab of native stone, supported in the centre by a brick column. The contents were the charred remnants of the funeral pyre, a cylindrical urn of native stone, with a mushroom-shaped hinged cover of the same material, a clay lamp with the well-known mark FORTIS, two pear-shaped

bottles of glass, with the necks of two others, and a glass pot with ornamentation of vertical fluting. The urn contained the usual ossuary of glass, with fragments of charred bones. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, p. 94.)

COLOGNA VENETA. — **Early Remains.** — Near Cologne Veneta, in North Italy, some remarkable objects of the so-called Euganean period have been discovered. The most noteworthy of them is a bronze fibula, adorned by three figures of monkeys on its bow, and a fine bronze belt, with decorations in the Mycenaean style. (*Athen.* March 6, 1897.)

SARDINIA. — **Inscription to Domitian at Cagliari.** — In some stones used in recent times to mend a small sewer have been discovered considerable portions of an inscription of the year 83 A.D. in honor of Domitian (whose name is imperfectly erased), to commemorate the paving of the streets and squares and construction of sewers for the *municipium Caralitum* by Sex. Laecanius Labeo, who is regarded as being *procurator Augusti praefectus provinciae Sardiniae*. It is pointed out by D. Vaglieri that this inscription indicates, what Mommsen and others have hitherto doubted (on the ground that the latter part of *C. I. L.* X. 8023, 8024, is a later addition), that Sardinia, which was handed over by Nero to the senate in 67 A.D. in return for Achaia, did become again an imperial province under Vespasian. It remained an imperial province, then, as late as 83 A.D., but was passed over to the senate once more, at the latest under M. Aurelius, reverting finally to the imperial list under Commodus or Septimius Severus. (*Not. Scavi*, 1897, pp. 279-282.)

PORTUGAL

FARO. — **Latin Inscription.** — Mgr. Botto, Superior of the Episcopal Seminary of Faro (Portugal), has communicated to M. Ravaisson an inscription found in Faro, the ancient Ossonoba, in 1894, now in the museum at that place. It reads:

Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) L. Domitio Aureliano Pio Felici Aug(usto) p(ontifici) m(aximo) t(ribunicia) p(otestate) p(atri) p(atriae) II c(on)s(uli) pro-c(onsuli) r(es) p(ublica) Ossonob(ensis) ex decreto ordin(is), d(evotus) n(umini) m(ajestatique) ejus; d(ecreto) d(ecurionum).

There are two irregularities noticeable here. Aurelian received his Cos. II with *tribunicia potestate V*; and the inversion *II cos.* is remarkable. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, p. 172.)

SPAIN

SEVILLE. — **Roman Villa.** — On the road from Seville to Italica, now Santiponce, is the property of José Rodriguez. Here a Roman villa has been unearthed, in which are many mosaics. The most important represents in its central medallion a woman seated on a bull, resembling Galatea on a sea-

monster. This medallion is inscribed in a square, in the interior angles of which is the head of Christ accompanied by two dolphins. Another mosaic has a little genius whose wings only are still visible. At the same place have been found a statue of the warlike Minerva, busts of two women and a bald-headed man, and many lesser antiquities which the proprietor sells to all who will buy. (G. VERNET, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, pp. 138, 139.)

FRANCE

CHAGNON. — **Inscription.** — Dr. Guillaud, professor in the medical faculty of the University of Bordeaux, has recently had a Gallo-Roman tomb excavated near Chagnon in Saintonge. The most interesting of the objects discovered is a leaden diptych containing two inscriptions in cursive characters, apparently of the second century after Christ. The inscriptions are a charm or curse (*devotio*), addressed to Pluto and Proserpine for the purpose of making the opponents of the writer dumb and unable to defeat him in a lawsuit. The incantation appears to have been pronounced or written over the person of a little dog taken from its mother, and the helplessness of the puppy is to be transferred to the persons against whom the curse is directed. The inscriptions read as follows:

First Tablet:

Denuratio personis infra scriptis Lentino et Tasgillo. Uti Adsint in ad (jutorio) Pluto Nizi et Proserpina Alexinixi. Quomodo hic catellus nemi(ni) nocuit sic um quem lo(quor)? sic odi(e)? nec illi hanc litem vincere possint. Quomodo nec mater huius catelli (eum) defendere potuit, sic nec advocati eorum e[o]s defendere non possint: sic ilos [in]imicos.

Atracatetracati gallara precata egdarata hehes celata mentis ablata.

Second Tablet:

Aversos ab hac lite esse quomodi hic Catellus aversus est nec surgere potest, sic nec illi sic traspecti sin(t) quomodi ille. Quomodi in hoc moniment(o)? animalia ommutuerun[t] nec surgere possun[t] sic nec illi nut? Atracatetracti gallara precata egdarata heres celata mentis ablata.

(C. JULLIAN, in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, p. 177.)

BERTHOUVILLE. — **Extensive Remains.** — At Berthouville (Eure) Rev. G. de la Croix has discovered a large peribolus and remains of two temples. These were destroyed apparently in the second half of the third century of our era and smaller ones built. Two ancient wells and remains of a theatre were found. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, pp. 231-235.)

BRUNETTE DE CHÉRAC. — **Gallo-Roman Remains.** — M. Foucaud, proprietor of the property called La Brunette in the township of Chérac, has found, besides the substructure of a house, several Roman coins dating from the early empire, and a bronze statuette of Mercury; he holds in his right

hand a purse made of an animal's skin. The type is Roman, but the workmanship is provincial. (G. Musset in *Ami. d. Mon.* 1897, p. 145.)

YZEURE.—Sculptures Representing the Gigantomachy.—The new church of Yzeure replaces a church of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, which in turn was founded upon the site of a church of the fifth century, constructed by the Bishop of Tours, Eustoche. In excavating for the foundation of the new church M. Sabouraut brought to light ten blocks of sculptured stone which were transported into the church garden. The eminent archaeologist, P. Lacroix, being informed of it, secured the removal of eighty-five more of these blocks. They seem to have belonged to three ancient edifices; an octagonal temple with a central altar, and two altars in the form of a parallelogram. These monuments are adorned with decorative bas-reliefs, and also with well-modelled figures in high relief. The subject represented is the Gigantomachy, the principal group being that of Minerva in contest with two serpent-footed giants, one of whom may be Enceladus. The inscription covers three blocks, and reads as follows: *Numinibus augustorum et deae Minervae M. Petroni . . . Milli fil. aras et aedem cum suis ornamentis quam pater pie dedicaverat. D.S.P.C.* In style the sculptures recall the gigantomachy of Pergamon. They have been constituted national monuments, and the excavations will be continued. (*R. Art Chrét.* 1897, p. 267.)

GERMANY

GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Annual Report for 1896.—The annual report of the work of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, presented at the full meeting of the Prussian Academy of Sciences, May 13, 1897, gives notices of changes in membership, of the progress made on the various publications supported wholly or in part by the Institute, and of the work of the branches in Rome and at Athens. The special work of the year at Athens was the excavation of the west slope of the Acropolis by Dr. Dörpfeld, and the study of the vase-fragments from the Acropolis by Dr. Wolters; at Rome, the completion of the study and publication of the reliefs of the Column of Marcus Aurelius. (*Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 57–61.)

EDUARD GERHARD SCHOLARSHIP.—In the report of the meeting of the Kgl. Akad. der Wissenschaften at Berlin, February 4, 1897, it is announced that the Eduard Gerhard Scholarship for Classical Archaeology in the year 1896, as in the two preceding years, was not assigned. It will therefore be assigned, with four years' income, at the Leibnitz meeting of the present year. (*Arch. Anz.* 1897, p. 30.)

The Spring Course in Archaeology for Gymnasium Teachers.—Courses were given at Easter in Berlin, Munich, and Dresden, at Whitsuntide in Bonn and Trier.

At Berlin, the lectures were by Brückner on Schliemann's discoveries, by Erman on Egyptian and Assyrian monuments, by Trendelenburg on Olympia, by Winter on Attic art, by Richter on ancient Rome, by von Sallet on ancient coins, by Conze on Hellenistic-Roman art, especially the reliefs on the column of Marcus Aurelius at Rome.

At Munich, Furtwängler gave a comprehensive survey of the development of Greek art, using the collections of the cast-museum and the Glyptothek and the vase-collection, and spoke on the development of the Greek types of divinities, on the chief periods of the so-called prehistoric civilization in Europe, and on the Greek theatre. Von Reber spoke on Homeric and Italian architecture, and von Christ explained the ancient inscriptions in the Antiquarium.

At Dresden, Treu lectured on the use of works of art in gymnasium instruction, on the oldest Greek art and Olympia, and on Greek art in the fifth century. Studniczka spoke on Greek art in the fourth century, and Schreiber on the art of the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

In Bonn, Wiedemann conducted the class through the Egyptian section of the Academic Art Museum, Nissen explained the Roman monuments in the Provincial Museum, Loeschke explained the remains of pre-Roman civilization and the Greek originals, and lectured on the historical development of the principles of form in Greek sculpture, on the civilization of the Greek heroic period and the resources of archaeology in explanation of the Homeric poems, on the Acropolis at Athens, on the belief in immortality, the worship of the dead, and sepulchral sculpture among the Greeks. An excursion was made to Oberbieber, to see the work of the Imperial Boundary Commission.

At Trèves Hettner and Lehner conducted the class through the ruins and explained the museum, and Hettner lectured on the work of the Boundary Commission. An excursion was made to Nennig and Ygel. (*Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 86, 87.)



KREUTWEIHER.—**Pile-foundation of the Rhaetian Limes.**—Excavations on the line of the 'Teufelsmauer' have disclosed an interesting and finely preserved band of closely planted piles on which the *limes*-wall was carried across a swampy valley. (*Limesblatt*, 1897, coll. 596-600.)

FRANKFURT A. M.—**Roman Roads in the Niddenthal.**—The investigations of 1896 have resulted in the very satisfactory tracing of the course of the Roman roads in and about the Niddenthal, and here and there in the discovery of considerable stretches of the paving in good condition. (*Limesblatt*, coll. 601-611.)

MAYENCE.—**New Pottery Stamps.**—On the inscribed bits of brick and pottery deposited in the museum at Mayence during the latter half of 1896 are found some previously unknown stamps. These are B I S V S E C (on a flat plate; stamp previously unknown in this form); $\overline{\text{P}}^{\text{WS}}_{\text{FL}} \circ$ (= FLOSPM; on a yellowish-white cup); PROCLIIIN/S E (for P ?—

Proclienus appears here for the first time on stamps, though Proclinus and Proclianus are both known); ΣΙΩΤΙΛΛ † (or ΣΙΝΤΙΛΛ †); ☉^{TR}_{SX} ☉ (=TROXSO; name as well as stamp unknown before); C · IV · HIL^{TR}Λ/// (on the handle of an amphora). (*Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K.* 1897, coll. 40-43.)

Fibula-stamp. — A. Riese points out that the stamp on the *fibula* in the museum at Mainz (No. 2944) read by Klein, Brambach (*C. I. Rh.* 1821), and Becker as VASDAVII, is simply to be turned upside down, and read IIIAVCISSΛ (*i.e.* after three, perhaps meaningless, strokes, AVCISSA). This same Gallic name has been noticed upon *fibulae* at Treves (No. 8859), St. Germain, and Naples (*Bull. Epigr.* 1882, 120; 1883, 273; *C. I. L. X.* 8072, 22), and probably upon one from Marzabotto (Gozzadini, *Un' antica necropoli*, pl. 17, fig. 17). — The *fibula* No. 2945 in the Mainz museum bears the stamp VRSINV(s). (*Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K.* 1897, coll. 136, 137.)

TRÈVES. — **Roman Inscriptions on Bronzes.** — At Trèves has recently been discovered a bronze plate, about 6 cm. long, with ears and nail-holes, inscribed APOLLINI | LIBENTIO | V · S · L · M. Libentio is evidently the name of the dedicator. In the same locality was found a disk of bronze, slightly concave, about 2 cm. in diameter, with three holes in the edge for suspension, and on the concave surface engraved BAW||AI|. With this tiny pan, as of a druggist's balance, may be compared two others of similar character found in the Swiss Baden along with some surgical instruments in 1895, and published by J. Heierli in the *Anzeiger für schweizer Altertumskunde* for 1895, pp. 461 f., who rightly supposes them to be used by physicians to weigh powders. But he reads the inscriptions upon them as *Manna S.* and *Manna I.*, interpreting them (after Pliny) to mean a half and a whole powder. But a similar pan from Bregenz (*C. I. L. III.*, 6017.8) is inscribed BANNA F (= *fecit*), which must be also the reading of the pan of Trier. (*Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K.* 1897, coll. 65-67.)

WIESBADEN. — **Destruction of the Settlement in 69 A. D.** — Recently discovered Roman remains, marked by charred and blackened remnants of buildings, over which at some later time another Roman settlement was built, point to the destruction of *Aquae Mattiacorum* in the outbreak of Usipii, Chatti, and Mattiaci in 69 A. D. (*Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K.* 1897, coll. 12-15.)

COLOGNE. — **Roman Sculptures.** — Two pieces of Roman sculpture in sandstone have recently been discovered near the Severinsthor. The first is a group representing Heracles in the act of throttling the Nemean lion, and is, in its present condition, 62 cm. broad and 70 cm. high. The head of the hero is lacking. The general style of treatment resembles that of the same subject on many sarcophagi, and is vigorously worked out. The second piece represents an enthroned goddess, in full, girdled, drapery, but, unfortunately, also headless. In her lap she holds a small, four-footed animal of undeterminable type, but no other attributes are discernible. The

statue is 47 cm. high. Similar figures of small size in terra-cotta have been found about the Rhine in considerable numbers, but only two in stone have been previously known,—one at Cologne, the other at Trèves. All alike are doubtless types of Cybele, as Löschcke has already pointed out. (*Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K.* 1897, coll. 113-118.)

KAPERSBURG — KLOSTER ARNSBURG IN HESSE. — **Remains of the Limes of Domitian.** — Investigations in connection with the work of the *Limes-commission* have indicated the presence in this stretch of the *limes* of a line of earthworks, wooden towers, block-houses, and palisades that probably belonged to an earlier period than the most of the *limes*, and may perhaps be ascribed to Domitian (*Front. Strat.* I, 3. 16) at the time of the war with the Chatti (Mommsen, *Röm. Gesch.* V, p. 138). (*Limesblatt*, coll. 617-648.)

WEISSENBURG A. S. IN MITTELFRANKEN. — **A Roman Castellum.** — Excavations undertaken in the 'Kesselfeld,' or, as it was earlier called 'Weisse Bürg,' two hundred paces behind the railway-station of Weissenburg, and 5 km. south of the *limes*, have resulted in the uncovering of well-marked remains of a *castellum* of substantial character, and of a large number of minor articles in clay and metal, including a striking fragment of a closed helmet of bronze, many fibulae, rings, spear-heads, keys, etc., and more than one hundred bronze and silver coins from the years 100-342 A.D. A brick stamp reads *Ala Auriana*, and from the same place came the military diploma of the cavalryman, Magetissa, of the *Ala prima Hispanorum Auriana*, dated June 29, 107, and found in 1887 during the building of the railway. (*Limesblatt*, coll. 613-616.)

BENDORF. — **Station on the Limes.** — Recent excavations by authority of the Limes commission have shown the existence at this point of three successive fortifications, defended by earth-wall and moat, that served to guard the exit of the Saynbachthal, and, more important yet, a crossing of the Rhine. The later of these stations was garrisoned by the *cohors I Thracum*, as is shown by brick stamps. Before 133 A.D. these troops are known to have been transferred permanently to Upper Pannonia, perhaps in connection with the reorganization of frontier defence effected by Hadrian at about the middle of his reign. The station at Bendorf was apparently abandoned at that time. (*Limesblatt*, 1897, coll. 570-580.)

THE WEST-GERMAN COLLECTIONS OF ANTIQUITIES. — **Metz.** — Remains of a Mithraeum, found at Saarburg in the summer of 1895, show a rectangular enclosure, facing N.E., with the back built into the hill. In the inner chamber, at the spot where the cult-statue and dedicatory inscription had stood, a skeleton, with hands bound behind the back, lay among their broken remains, evidently put there to desecrate the place at the time the worship was given up. The latest coins among the finds date from about 395, the year in which Hieronymus says the Mithraea were destroyed. The principal relief has the usual figure of the bull-slayer in

very high relief, the head turned toward the raven flying at the top of the grotto. A dog licks the blood flowing from the wounded bull, and a scorpion nips him. The Dadophori stand on either side, one with torch reversed and holding an olive-twigg toward the bull's nostrils. The Elements are represented beneath by a lion (fire), an urn (water), a serpent (earth), and by busts of the four winds, in the corners. At the upper edge of the grotto, to left and right, are the rising four-horse chariot of the sun and the departing two-horse chariot of the moon. The main representation is framed in a band of reliefs, the long one above having in the middle an assemblage of the gods, while those at the sides and the ends of the upper relief have Mithraic scenes. A colossal bust of the Sun-god, originally wearing a metal nimbus, crowned the whole, and the inscription below is: *In h. d. d. deo invicto Marceus Marianus d. s. posuit*. Among other pieces of sculpture are reliefs of the Dadophori, perhaps originally standing at the sides of the main representation, various parts of statues, a stone vase, altars and pedestals without inscriptions, and a fire-basin of trachyte. A fine urn of dark gray clay, with linear decoration, contains ashes and birds' bones. A terra-cotta lamp bears in relief a bull's head and the letters *Soli* [*I(nvicto) M(ithrae)*].

Outside the Mithraeum, at 30 m. distance, there were found, among other objects, two important altars. One has in relief, on the front, two divinities, named in the inscription *Sucellus* and *Nantosuelta*. The god, clothed in tunic, mantle, and boots, carries a hammer-headed staff, and the goddess, who is winged, a staff with temple-shaped head. She appears alone on the other altar, without wings, but carrying in one hand the same temple-topped sceptre, and in the other an object like a hut with a raven perched on the top. Both altars bear traces of painting.

Excavations at Tarquinpol, the ancient Decempagi, have produced sculptured pieces of large monuments, a woman's gravestone with inscription *D. M. | Solidi(a)e | Minut(a)e*, a relief vase with Hercules and Cacus, a buckle inlaid with silver, coins, both Celtic and Roman, from Augustus to Valentinian I and Valens. Near Metz was found a Roman grave consisting of a block of limestone with two cylindrical cavities in the top, closed by square covers, one containing human ashes, the other a cup and small glass flask. At Alberschweiler the capital of a pillar was found, with a female face in the middle and giants at the corners.

Menzen. — Near the place where a mosaic pavement with Medusa head (now in the Stuttgart museum) was found, remains of Roman heating-pipes and a pavement of sifted gravel have come to light.

Rottenburg. — In a garden, on the site of the Roman city, a stone burial urn, with cover, was found within a circular enclosure of masonry to which a broad gravel walk led.

Überlingen. — Articles of stone, pottery, etc., from the pile-dwelling period, and a bronze sword hilt of the Hallstatt period have been acquired.

Carlsruhe. — Settlements of the late stone age, burial-mounds of the Hallstatt period, and Frankish graves have been examined. A milestone

of Gordianus has the inscription: *Imp. Caes. M. Ant. | Gordiano Pio. Fe. | Aug. Pont. tri. p. p. p. | cos. procos. rest | orbis. a. Aq. | l. IIII.*

Mannheim. — In the cemetery on the Atzelberg, near Ilvesheim, were found pre-Roman ash-graves with pottery of the late bronze age, pre-Roman burial graves with bronze ornaments of the La Tène period, and Roman ash-graves, some of which contained remains of wooden coffins with iron nails. Among the ordinary offerings was a plate stamped VITIMIK ///. From Hockenheim came tiles with the stamp of the fourteenth legion.

Darmstadt. — In a settlement of the stone age, articles of flint, other stone, and of pottery were found. In Dieburg, a straight row of rectangular limestone blocks, 50 m. long, was found, evidently Roman, but its purpose is not known. Among the sculptures acquired is a fragment of a relief with the gods of the week and animal figures, and another with Diana and the hind. On pieces of relief-ware are the stamps *Jucundus*, *Axanticus*, and, four times repeated, *Bolli*.

Frankfort. — In removing an old fountain in order to erect the Stoltz monument, Roman walls were found with heating apparatus, tiles of the fourteenth and twenty-second legions, and a gravel walk under which were fragments of older wall plastering, showing two periods of Roman building. South of the market-place were found Merovingian graves containing objects of iron, bronze, clay, and glass. The most important acquisition is a fine Roman mosaic pavement, from Münster, near Bingen, representing Apollo on his sun-chariot, with four steeds springing toward the front. On some drinking-cups are inscriptions, *dilige te* and *amo te*. From the Frankish graves near Sindlingen comes a shield-boss, with four-cornered projection of silver-gilt, resting on four long leaves; also the bronze rim of a wooden pail.

Wiesbaden. — Among the acquisitions are thin plates of bronze from a pre-Roman coat-of-mail; fragments of pottery with stamps *Joenalis* and *Broodu*; gold earrings with stones and filigree; a gold pin with red and white cameo; a gold bracelet found in the Rhine; a bronze case with surgical instruments, also from the Rhine.

Spires. — Among some Gallic ornaments of bronze is a rude little figure of a helmeted man who held a lance, now gone, in both hands. From Hambach come bronze statuettes of Mercury and Fortuna, terra-cotta figures of Fortuna and Epona, a two-handled glass goblet with blue dots. Of the Franco-Allemanic period is a large silver brooch set with garnets and strips of gilt, and a Merovingian gold *triens* from Orleans, *obv.* cross between two stones, underneath, a small disk; legend, *Bertulfus*; *rev.* male head with legend *Aurilianis*.

Worms. — A neolithic burial ground and two cemeteries of the La Tène period have been examined; also a Roman cemetery in the city, with graves both for ashes and for unburnt bodies, some of the latter in stone coffins, some in wooden coffins, and some in earth merely. From various sources come two enamelled brooches, two ash-urns made from pieces of columns, a bit of pottery stamped *Perrus*. Of Frankish work are a broadsword in

stamped leather sheath, and fine goldsmith's work from a woman's grave near Bingen.

Mayence. — From the Roman graves in the Gartenfeld comes a lamp of pale yellow clay with picture of a Maenad in rapid motion. In digging for foundations in the Emmeransgasse, a Roman street was found, and by it, mixed with earth and rotten wood, the refuse from a shoemaker's shop, — bits of leather, soles, straps, six complete sandals, a *caliga* with thick nailed sole, two lighter *caligae*, part of a shoe of finely dressed leather with cap, etc. In the Münster-gasse, among other objects, were an inkstand of pottery and a lantern with griffins' claws for feet. From Frankish cemeteries come all sorts of weapons, ornaments, and vessels of glass, pottery, and wood covered with iron or bronze. Part of a grave monument found at Kastel is in the form of a house with a door in one gable-end and mythological reliefs on the other three sides. From Mayence, also, are many pieces of a bronze statue, over life-size. From the refuse of a pottery at Bingen are statuettes of Fortuna, a seated Minerva, etc. Among the articles from the migration period is a brooch of cast bronze, imitating a Roman coin, with legend *Adrianus Imperator*.

Birkenfeld. — Remains of Roman monuments were built into the church at Idar, also at Birkenfeld. Among them is a "sechsgötterstein" with shallow niches, in which Vulcan, Venus, Mars (?), Victory, and Apollo are recognizable, while a sixth figure is destroyed.

Saarbrücken. — An Epona relief of gray sandstone represents the goddess in front view, seated on a high-backed bench, and holding a platter (?) in her lap. In front of the seat appear on either side of the figure the fore and hind parts of a bridled mule. A Roman ring of gilded bronze has a Victory engraved on a sapphire, which is itself set in basalt.

Trèves. — Of the Roman city wall, two round towers, about 500 m. apart, have been discovered on the west side, along the Mosel. On the east side, the wall has been traced across the brook-bed which lies south of the amphitheatre, and an unusually well-preserved piece of the wall, with fine red mortar, was found here. A wide double moat had been carried through the clay stratum down into the underlying slate rock. In the moats lay capstones from the parapet of the wall. In digging at the Porta Nigra, seven Roman graves were found, one of which had been destroyed at the building of the gate, as parts of the urn and the bones were imbedded in the mortar of the foundation. As a coin of the elder Faustina, who died A.D. 141, was found in one of the graves, the gate cannot be earlier than the middle of the second century. Within the city, a great mass of Roman buildings was found, with huge cellars, dwelling and work rooms, and baths with a rectangular basin lined with marble slabs.

From Differten comes a sandstone relief of Mercury in Gallic costume, with herald's staff and purse, an illustration of Caesar's remark that Mercury was especially honored by the Gauls. Most important is a Gallo-Roman votive monument dedicated to Mercury by the Mediomatrican Indus. On the front, on either side of an open box, stand Mercury, with

winged shoes and Gallic collar, and his Gallic mate Rosmerta. On the right side, next to Mercury, is the Gallic god Esus felling a tree, above which appear a bull's head and three large birds, symbols of the god Tarvos Trigaranus, as seen on an altar at Paris. The monument is evidence of the identity of Esus and Mercury. In digging behind the museum, a mosaic floor was found, probably belonging to the same building as the mosaic of the muses by Monnus, and sufficiently like that in style and execution to be from the same hand. It has, in four octagons, the figures of victorious charioteers on their cars, and in the central square a bust of Victory. Among small objects are a drum-shaped urn of lead with striped decoration, and a number of gold and bronze coins struck at Trier.

Bonn. — At Blankenheim are the remains of a Roman villa. The rooms of the main building, all with cement floor, are grouped around an atrium (12:9.60 m.) with impluvium. A long room in one corner has kitchen remains, and from it heating pipes lead northeast to two other chambers. Underneath are the foundations of an older building. In the west wing is the bathing establishment, consisting of anteroom with privies, the apodyterium, the semicircular basin, reached by three steps, the vaporium with heating pipes for warm and hot baths, and the boiler-room with vaulted furnace.

Further work at the Roman camp at Neuss has disclosed more of the wall, the end of a colonnaded court already discovered, the Provincial road running through the camp, three rows of store-rooms facing on it, and various other buildings, barracks, etc., separated by streets and alleys. Surgical instruments were found, and part of a bronze helmet with repoussé relief of a lion surrounded by thunderbolts. At Weyer were found a farm establishment and near it an iron foundry. Smaller acquisitions are statues, lamps, vases of glass and of pottery, jewelry, the cover and bottom of a box ornamented with a dog, Amores, etc., in amber; glass vessels decorated with threads of glass or with engraving.

Cologne. — Two rooms full of casts from Greek work of the fourth century have been finished to represent the originals, whether in bronze, or painted, or tinted merely. Among the new articles is a set of checkers, of bone, including twenty-four hemispherical pieces, half of them colored red, four dice with the cylindrical dice-boxes, and a wooden box, rotted to pieces, with handles and lock of bronze. (H. LEHNER, *Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 8-19, 6 cuts.)

ENGLAND

WROXETER. — **Uriconium.** — At a meeting of the Archaeological Institute (Eng.), Mr. G. E. Fox read a second and concluding part of his paper on Uriconium, the Roman city at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury. Referring to the first part of the paper, read last November, he mentioned that the general aspect of the site had been treated of, and that the line of the city walls had been traced, and the various discoveries described which

had been made within the walls from the beginning of the last century to the middle of the present one. He then proceeded to explain in detail the remains of the buildings found in the excavations made from the year 1859 to 1861, and again in 1867, during which years the principal buildings of the Roman city were uncovered. These formed a group in the centre of the site, and comprised the basilica and the baths, with various adjuncts. Mr. Fox urged the desirability of further excavations on the site, which might be expected to yield even better results for archaeology than those achieved in the excavations at Silchester, though these had been considerable. Plans and photographs of the remains, and drawings of architectural details from Wroxeter, were exhibited in illustration of the paper, together with the examples of tesserae from the floor of the basilica to show the materials used in the mosaics of Uriconium. (*Athen.* February 13, 1897.)

LONDON. — Roman Inscribed Prow. — Messrs. Charles H. Read and F. Haverfield presented to the Society of Antiquaries, on February 25, 1897, brief communications concerning a Roman inscribed bronze prow found in London. This object has been in the British Museum since 1856, and has been previously published, but on account of its oxidized condition it had not been observed that on one side of the prow were traces of an inscription. This inscription is written from right to left and reads AMMILLA AUG. FELIX. The word *Ammilla* is no doubt the Greek word for a ship race, though it does not actually occur among the known names of Roman ships. *Augusta* occurs as an epithet to the names of some of the ships in the Imperial fleets (see, for example, *Eph. Epig.* VIII, No. 734). *Felix* probably refers to some success achieved by the ship in war or in racing. The ship may have belonged to the *Classis Britannica* which guarded the channel; but bronze objects such as this were probably not manufactured in Britain, and it is more likely that the object was imported and that the ship belonged to one of the Imperial fleets in the Mediterranean. It would seem to be a fragment of a domestic *columna rostrata* of some skilful Roman commander, whose hard fate brought him to Britain. (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* 1897, pp. 306–308.)

SIDCUP. — Dionysus. — At a meeting of the Archaeological Institute (Eng.), March 3, 1897, Mr. H. Wilson exhibited a small bronze image lately found at Sidcup, Kent. Mr. Ely identified the figure as probably Dionysus wearing a nebris or fawn's skin. (*Athen.* March 13, 1897.)

SILURNUM. — Roman Inscriptions. — At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, May 6, Mr. Blair reported the discovery, on April 28, at the Roman station of Silurnum at Chester, of an inscription recording the conveyance of water into the camp by the troops garrisoning the place. The inscription, which is quite perfect, reads: AQVA ADDVCTA | ALAE II. ASTVR | SVB. VLP. MARCELLO | LEG. AVG. PRPR. Professor Hübner thinks it is of the time of Marcus Aurelius. (*Athen.* May 15, 1897.)

MERSEA ISLAND. — A Roman Building. — A grant has been made by the Essex Archaeological Society for excavating the remarkable Roman building recently discovered on Mersea Island, south of Colchester. Circular in shape and about 70 feet in diameter, this structure is apparently unique in character. West Mersea Church is believed to stand on the site of a Roman villa, and there seem to have been others about the mouth of the Colne. (*Athen.* April 3, 1897.)

OXFORD. — Gift to the Ashmolean Museum. — A correspondent writes: "It is Dr. Drury Fortnum's intention to present to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, as a memorial of the Jubilee, his entire collection of finger rings, consisting of some eight hundred and twenty-five specimens, illustrative of that form of personal adornment from early Egyptian and through intervening times to the accession of Queen Victoria. This collection, together with that of his early Christian and other engraved gems and jewels, will shortly be conveyed to Oxford and arranged in specially made cases for their exhibition in the Ashmolean Museum." (*Athen.* June 26, 1897.)

Acquisitions of the Ashmolean Museum. — In P. Gardner's *Report of the Keeper to the Visitors for 1896*, are the following items:

Egyptian section. From W. M. Flinders Petrie, proto-Egyptian (Libyan) antiquities from Coptos and Nagada, among them two colossal figures of the god Min of Coptos, inscribed with the oldest known hieroglyphs. Among fragments of sculpture from the excavations of the Egyptian Research Account, a stele with representation of the Semitic goddess Anaitis.

Prehistoric section. Cyprian cylinders, partly from Mycenaean graves in Cyprus, from Ohnefalsch-Richter. From Crete, the oldest inscribed monument as yet found outside of Egypt and Chaldaea, part of a sacrificial table, of the form of those of the twelfth Egyptian dynasty but of local material and engraved with linear characters of Cretan type; found beneath a Mycenaean stratum in the Dictaeon grotto of Zeus. Also other specimens of the oldest Cretan manufacture, seals and rings, showing Egyptian influence, and a number of examples of the oldest written signs.

Section of classical antiquities. Among numerous vases, a proto-Corinthian aryballus from Thebes "with a unique subject consisting of an archaic Athena and other figures," two large cylixes with the love-name Memnon (one of them showing both black-figured and red-figured technique), a slender lecythus from Gela, with Apollo and Artemis (names given), and two red-figured stamni of fine style (banquet and Amazon battle with the names Theseus, Rhoecus, Melusa); red-figured crater from Camarina, somewhat later, scene about a wounded warrior; from the Branteghem collection a fine red-figured cylix (Theseus and Minotaur) and the lecythus inscribed: Γλαύκων καλὸς Δεάγρον.

Further, a bronze statuette (female figure in attitude of Cnidian Aphrodite, "not later than the ninth century B.C.," iron sword, weapons, etc., from a Dipylon grave, a bronze statuette (Hippodamia with the apple, Pello-

ponnesian style, middle of fifth century), and a bronze helmet of Italian manufacture. (*Arch. Anz.* 1897, p. 74.)

MERTENS-SCHAFFHAUSEN VASE.—Notice is given that the inscribed vase formerly in the Mertens-Schaffhausen collection, an old drawing of which is in the supplement to the *Mon. Ined.* XXXI, 1, has now come into the possession of the British Museum, with the Nolan legacy of Sir William Temple. (*Arch. Anz.* 1897, p. 30.)

SILCHESTER.—**Excavations of 1896.**—The exhibition of the results of the excavations at Silchester during the year 1896, which has been on view during the present week at Burlington House, is in many ways just as interesting and instructive as its predecessors. The work is probably being done after a far more effective manner than if any endeavor had been made to accomplish it in two or three years. Last year was the seventh successive season during which these patient operations have been in progress, under the superintendence of the Society of Antiquaries.

The area selected for excavation in 1896 was on the west side of the city, immediately to the south of the portion examined in 1895. It contained two squares or insulae, which are numbered 15 and 16 on the plan, and cover about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Insula 15 was bounded by streets on the north, east, and south, and on the west by the city wall. In common with five of the adjacent insulae, examined in 1894 and 1895, it appears to have been given up to the dyeing industry, which was obviously one of the most important trades of Silchester. It contained four blocks of buildings in addition to two separate houses, as well as the remains of various hearths and furnaces. A large extent of this insula was free from remains of buildings or pits, and it is conjectured, with much probability, that this open area was used as a bleaching ground. Two wells were opened, one with a wooden framing at the bottom and lined with flints. The other well, which had also a lining of flint, terminated in a large tub. This tub, after considerable trouble, was brought to the surface, and has been again pieced together. The upper ends of the staves have perished through decay, but it now stands 4 feet high, with a diameter of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The staves are twenty-six in number and were banded together with wooden hoops; in several places they are lightly branded with the letters HERM, the meaning of which has so far eluded any satisfactory explanation. The tub rested on a massive frame of four pieces of oak, which were also brought to the surface. The use of a circular wooden frame, generally termed a "well-curb," in sinking wells, is still common in many parts of the country where the soil or strata are loose, the object being to prevent the falling in of the sides. A similar plan, though on a larger scale, is frequently used in sinking colliery shafts, the curb in this case being of iron. The well-sinkers of Silchester seem to have been content to leave the tub (an ordinary one, not specially made for the purpose) at the bottom when they had reached the water, their confidence in the lasting powers of wood when constantly saturated having been abun-

dantly justified by its present remarkable condition. The statement made to us at Burlington House, that this is the oldest tub in the world, may very well be correct.

Insula 16 contained an important house of the courtyard type in the northwest angle and two other houses of the corridor type. There was also an isolated square building, as well as traces of various timber structures. A large number of pits in this insula yielded a variety of minor antiquities. In a pit of unusual size at the southeast angle were found a large quantity of blade-bones of sheep. This was a discovery of special interest, for all of them were perforated with many circular holes, showing that they had been used in the manufacture of counters or disks as well as of bone rings. The holes were cut with great accuracy, and were evidently made by a centre-bit or some such tool. The rings were cut by an instrument capable of making two circles at the same time, as is shown by the unfinished or imperfect rings left in some of the specimens.

A curious cutting was disclosed at the southeast angle of this insula, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the surface. This cutting or trench was followed for a considerable distance, the remains of a series of iron bands or collars being found about 7 feet apart. These bands had formed the joints of a series of wooden pipes laid in the trench. The tracing of this pipe led to the unexpected discovery of a hitherto unknown gate in the city wall, which had an original single opening 12 feet wide, though subsequently reduced to 7 feet by blocking with masonry. A cutting across the wide ditch outside showed that this gate had been approached by a wooden bridge, resting midway on a gravel bank left for the purpose. In the gateway two interesting relics were found. One was a cylinder of iron, 4 inches in diameter and the same in depth; inside the iron rings were traces of wood, showing that it was one of the pivots on which the doors of the gate turned. The second relic is a massive strap of iron bent round so as to embrace both sides of the gate, to which it was fastened by stout nails. The woodwork of the gate was $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

Here, too, were found a number of fragments of worked stone, of some architectural value and significance. They do not appear to have any connection with the gate, but seem to have been fragments from the more important earlier buildings, used up for masonry when the gateway was narrowed in the last period of the city's occupation. It is no exaggeration to say that if the future excavations yield no more worked stone, there will already have been placed in the Reading Museum a far larger collection of Romano-British architectural fragments pertaining to one site than can be seen anywhere else.

The minor yields from the pits and trenches are about as varied and interesting as those of the preceding years. A good many perfect or nearly perfect vessels of pottery have been recovered, but they call for no special comment. Among the bronze objects the most noteworthy are a portion of a delicately-made strainer with the perforations arranged in a set pattern; a bronze jug of considerable size with a comic mask at the handle;

a flattened boss inlaid with niello; two small bells; and a charm against the evil eye in the form of a bull's head. The yield of bronze brooches of various patterns, pins, spoons, tweezers, and ligulae is as large and varied as usual. There are also four small oval brooches, slightly gilt, two of which retain their imitation glass gems, one blue and the other red, which were probably the delight of the Silchester servant girls.

A special feature of this year's exhibition was the complete series of excellent colored drawings and plans of the various buildings, pavements, and other details that have been brought to light since the Society first undertook this important work. These are all the work of Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., whose artistic powers are of such value to the Silchester committee.

Although more than half of the area (100 acres) within the walls of Silchester has now been systematically excavated, with the most important and interesting results, there is still several years' work to be done before the complete nature of this Romano-British city is disclosed. It is hoped that the subscriptions will permit of the work of this year being carried out on at least the same scale as the work of the past seven seasons. Subscriptions and donations can be sent to Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, 17, Collingham Gardens, South Kensington; or to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Burlington House. (*Athen.* May 29, 1897.)

HERZEGOVINA

KONJICA. — A Mithraeum. — A correspondent writes to the *Vossische Zeitung* of a remarkable discovery early in February in Konjica, Herzegovina. It is a Mithraeum, the first of the kind to be found in the Balkan peninsula. The special importance of the discovery lies in the fact that it shows the plan, and for the most part the inventory, of this sort of sanctuary. The altar has reliefs on both sides; on the chief side is the sacrifice of the bull; on the back, the ritual banquet. This, by its details, increases our hitherto defective knowledge of the cult of Mithras. The altar was so placed that it could be worshipped and seen from both sides. The relief and the altar itself were evidently made in Konjica, since the material used comes from a neighboring quarry. (*Berl. Phil. W.* March 13, p. 351; cf. *Athen.* April 3, 1897.)

RUSSIA

SOUTHERN RUSSIA. — Archaeological Notes. — The Russians have always taken great interest in the archaeological remains, especially Greek, in their country, and although little sculpture except late and poor grave-reliefs has been found, and although the finest pieces go either into private possession or to the Hermitage, still the southern cities have collections of commoner articles which give an interesting view of ancient Greek civilization in a border-land.

Odessa, though not on the site of a Greek city, has been especially active in the work, through its Historical and Archaeological Society. Its museum,

under the charge of E. von Stern, has a representative collection of the pottery found in South Russia, including some fragments from the ancient Theodosia, among which are fine pieces of severe and fine red-figured ware. Although Greek colonization around the Black Sea began in the seventh century, Greek vases begin here only with Attic black-figured, and are most abundant from the fifth century. Scarcely half a dozen older pieces, "Rhodian," Corinthian and proto-Corinthian, have been found. This absence of older imported ware as well as of local imitations suggests that the older burial places have not yet been found. Important single pieces at Odessa that have been published in the papers of the Hist. and Arch. Society are an alabastron of Psiax and Hilinus (1894) and some fine lecanæ (1895). From Hellenistic times there is much relief ware, evidently the ware of ordinary use, some of it with slip decoration. There are also terra-cotta sarcophagus antefixes, of Hellenistic period, glassware, trinkets, and a collection of coins containing some fine pieces. The sculpture has been described by Furtwängler (*Berl. Phil. W.* 1516, 1888), but attention should be called again to the barbaric stone figures called "babas," such as are found in great numbers in the burial-mounds of eastern Europe.

At Kischinew, the Surutschan collection, one of the largest in private possession, comprising objects from the regions of Olbia and Panticapæum, has a quantity of antique glassware from late graves, which, though lacking the splendid single pieces such as may be seen in France or Germany, shows the kinds and shapes in common use, in great variety and closely allied to those of Greece itself. The material is here for the hitherto neglected study of the ancient glass industry. Besides objects of gold, there is a collection of pottery, from a prehistoric ware of polished gray clay with engraved geometric decoration, through Attic importation as far as late red-figured to a local red-figured ware. Of local manufacture also are the squat, black amphoræ, such as the one published in the *Arch. Anz.* 1891, p. 19, Fig. 2. Slip decoration appears in the form of large drops on some Hellenistic glazed ware, not of Russian manufacture. The inscriptions of the collection have been published.

The museum at Cherson, under the charge of Goschkewitsch, is the headquarters for the discoveries of Olbia, but as the objects from that place, chiefly pottery, only recall the collection at Odessa, the main interest here is in the contents of the Kurgans, the tumuli which occur in great numbers in Southern Russia and belong to all epochs and all nations. The most ancient have only articles of stone, bronze, and coarse pottery; those of Greek times contain iron as well as gold, silver, and bronze; others are probably contemporary with Roman supremacy; later ones are Byzantine, down to the thirteenth century; still later, Tartar, etc. Besides those of the southern districts, which are often entirely Greek in their contents, tumuli with Greek objects are found as far north as the district of Kiev. Among the two hundred and forty-eight tumuli described by Bobrinsky, which are found within a radius of forty kilometres of the city of Smela, in the district of Kiev, many contain Greek articles, both gold ornaments and pottery,

the latter chiefly small black-glazed vessels of the fourth century, which give an approximate date for the tumuli. The finest specimens of native pottery are some hemispherical dishes, a small urn and a cup without foot or handle, all found together in Cherson, the last-named piece being so finely blackened and polished that it appears to be coated with the finest black glaze. It is decorated with oval indentations and geometric patterns of dotted lines, triangles filled with hatchings.

A collection of objects from the dunes of the left bank of the Dnieper is of great interest. In this region, where the soil is constantly shifting under the action of the wind, remains come to light, from time to time, which show that it was once inhabited. As most of the objects so far found are prehistoric, later settlements may have been less permanent. Here are found well-wrought flint weapons and fragments of a rude, heavy pottery which, in technique and decoration recalls the Hallstatt types. Here are the same engraved geometric patterns, bands, and ornamentation made by the marks of the finger-nail. The connection between this and the Hallstatt pottery deserves study. As remains of the same stage of civilization occur in some of the Smela tumuli, they may also be, to some extent, contemporary with the Hallstatt remains. The inhabitants of the dunes had lance and arrow heads of bronze, as well as flint, and the discovery of a mould for casting the bronze, together with the large stones which held the two parts of the mould together when in use, and a crucible with the metal in the bottom, proves that the bronze articles were not merely imported.

At Sevastopol much work has been done on the site of the ancient city of Chersonesus, which existed down to the fourteenth century, on a peninsula west of the present city. The remains of streets and houses belong to the Byzantine period, but at one point foundation-stones have been discovered under the city wall, which belonged certainly to an ancient city gate; and traces of a Greek fortification, still farther to the west, are of the same epoch, probably the first century B.C. Although no other ancient masonry is found near the harbor, still a quantity of inscriptions, gravestones, graves, and potsherds from the fifth, fourth, and third centuries B.C., show the antiquity of the settlement at this point. If Strabo, who says that the original site was still farther west, on a smaller peninsula, means that the city was moved to its later position in consequence of a siege in the first century B.C., he is certainly mistaken.

In the museum on the spot is a fine collection of Crimean grave furnishings from the last few centuries B.C., and from Roman and Byzantine times; but as red-figured ware and the fine black-glazed ware of the older time are lacking, it appears that the graves of the fifth and fourth centuries were destroyed. The urns in the Greek graves are jars with broad, flat handles, made of light yellowish-red clay, painted either with dull red or with the thin brownish-red glaze common in South Russia. Among the sculptures, chiefly gravestones, some slender, finely wrought stelae of the fourth century, decorated only with a palmette or a pair of rosettes, contrast strongly with the vulgar later work.

At Kertsch, the ancient Panticapaeum, excavations were being made (in October, 1896) which it was hoped would bring to light some of the oldest graves. The museum contains a rich collection of later South Russian grave-stones. Another collection, belonging to the Odessa Society, is housed in a tumulus of the Hellenistic period, which contains a great chamber of masonry, with dromos. A similar construction, outside the city, has a chamber that is square at the bottom, changing to a circular form higher up, and tapering, like the Mycenae beehive tombs, to a height of ten metres. In a private collection (Novikof) are some very fine specimens, especially of older pottery. A large lamp of white clay, finely modelled in imitation of metal-work, is here; also a bronze wagon-yoke, found with the pieces of a glass vessel having a Greek inscription. (H. DRAGENDORFF, *Arch. Anz.* 1897, pp. 1-7.)

AFRICA

TUNIS (SUSA).—Mosaic.—A small mosaic has been discovered, well executed and in good condition, on which is represented a beardless man in a white toga with blue border, seated and holding an open roll in his lap, on which are visible the words: "Musa mihi causas memora, quo numine lae[s]o Quidve" . . . (*Aen.*, I, 8). At his right is Clio, reading from a roll, on the left, Melpomene, with a tragic mask. The man is identified as Virgil, writing his *Aeneid*. Such portraits of Virgil are not uncommon in MSS., and all are very much alike, probably derived from one original. This mosaic dates from the first century of our era, and is probably a copy of a well-known portrait, perhaps that mentioned by Martial. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1896, pp. 578-581, pl.; *Cl. R.* February, 1897; *Berl. Phil. W.* December 26, 1896.)

Terra-cottas at Susa.—In *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr. Mémoires*, 1895, published in 1897, pp. 142-154, P. Gauckler describes several terra-cottas in the Gandolphe collection at Susa. The most remarkable are: (1) two copies of the bull of Dirce being mastered by Amphion and Zethus; (7) Venus removing her mantle; (8) a vase representing Medusa's head held in the hand of Perseus; (9) a curious figurine representing a young woman washing a baby. Fifty-six lamps are interesting for relief representations and inscriptions.

Sculptures at Susa.—In the Gandolphe collection is a marble relief representing the façade of a Corinthian temple. Above the temple are faces of Helios and Selene. In the pediment is a large pine cone. Between the two pilasters which support the pediment is at the left the tree of life,—a palm,—and at the right a sort of conical object resting on a horizontal bar from each end of which rises a trident. This may symbolize prayer and offering.

In the Museum of the fourth Tirailleurs at Susa are some plaster bas-reliefs, one of which represents a youth coming from school with his *scrinium* in his hand. At either side stands a woman, one in warlike costume, with

helmet on her head, the other in peaceful garb. The scene represented is the youth's choice of a career. The relief is a poor copy of a Hellenistic model. In the same collection is a much mutilated double term of Liber and Libera of poor workmanship. (P. GAUCKLER, *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr. Mémoires*, 1895 [pub. 1897], pp. 151-160; 4 illustrations.)

Museum at Susa.—At Susa an archaeological museum will shortly be opened. Amongst the first acquisitions, it will present to the visitors the fine mosaic pavements found last year in that city, which have been lately entirely repaired. They represent, as our readers know, the triumph of Bacchus and the rape of Ganymede. (*Athen.* May 8, 1897.)

CARTHAGE.—**The Punic Necropolis of Douîmès.**—Excavations were carried on here under the direction of Father Delattre, from February 12, 1895, to May 31, 1896. Over three hundred tombs were opened. Of them only one, a comparatively late one, showed traces of incineration. But one sarcophagus was found. The objects found in the tombs are very many, comprising the usual urns, vials, and lamps with their *paterae*, and in addition to these, ornaments of various metals, scarabs, terra-cotta vases of Greek and local manufacture, glass vases, Egyptian and "Egyptizing" statuettes, also terra-cotta statuettes of styles similar to some found in Cyprus and Rhodes, a number of masks, some of which are of excellent workmanship, various utensils, etc. Among the most interesting objects are several terra-cotta statuettes representing a seated, draped female, with her hands resting on her knees. On her head she wears a high, polos-like cap. Similar statuettes have been found in Phoenicia and Rhodes. Several other statuettes represent a draped, standing female, holding (in some cases) a dove in her hand. This is Astarte, or Tanit of the Carthaginians. In style these figurines resemble Cypriote work. A curious terra-cotta vase consists of a series of seven cups, 0.08 m. high, standing upon a horizontal cylinder 0.30 m. in length. This cylinder rests upon a slightly conical foot 0.10 m. high. From the middle of the cylinder projects a cow's head of good workmanship, with fine, long horns. The head is surmounted by a mask of the Egyptian goddess Isis-Hathor. The masks discovered are of value as specimens of undoubted Carthaginian work. One of the most interesting is that of a bearded man with earrings and also a nosering, or *nezem*. This proves that the *nezem* was not confined to women. Another interesting object is a terra-cotta winged sphinx so arranged as to be used for a funnel. The inscriptions on Rhodian pottery found here contain the names of all the Rhodian months but one. Remains of a wall of unburnt brick were found. This is of some importance, because if the Punic city was built of unburnt brick its disappearance is in a measure explained. (FATHER DELATTRE, *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr. Mémoires*, 1895 [pub. 1897], pp. 255-395; 91 illustrations.)

Roman Inscriptions.—Two inscriptions have been found in the cemetery of the *officiales* at Carthage by Rev. Father Delattre, which the discoverer dates in the latter part of the first century after Christ.

(1) L . V E R G I L I V S
 L . L . E T M V L
 L . R V E I O
 H . S . H

L. Vergilius L(uciorum duorum) et mul[ieris] l[ibertus] Ru[f]io h[ic] s[itus] [e(st)]. The letters are poorly cut.

(2) V E R G I L I A . L . L .
 P I A . H . S . E S T

Vergilia L. l[iberta], pia h[ic] s[ita] est.

These inscriptions have been made the basis of some interesting statements by R. Cagnat on the location and social position of the members of the Vergilian family. He finds from inscriptions that the Vergilian family had representatives along the shores of the western Mediterranean, but that the name was unknown in the eastern part of the Roman world; also that, while a few Vergilii reached positions of prominence, the greater number belonged to the more ordinary grades of society. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, p. 7.)

The Cemetery of the Officiales.—In December, 1895, and January, 1896, Paul Gauckler made excavations in the first cemetery of the *officiales*, at Carthage. The tombs are generally in the form of square *cippi*, 1.50 m. or less in each dimension. They are ornamented with mouldings, stucco reliefs, and color. Sometimes a semi-cylindrical addition extends from the rear of the *cippus*. At the top of the *cippus* are antefixes, or a niche from which a tube composed of terra-cotta vases without bottoms passes down through the masonry to the cinerary urn. The inscription was on a slab of stone, or marble, set in the front of the *cippus*. Many of these inscriptions had been removed and sold. Many terra-cotta lamps and statuettes were found. One of the former has upon it a landscape in Alexandrian style but of poor workmanship. One of the statuettes is a rude representation of a *retiarius*. The coins found in the tombs are nearly all of the time of Domitian. (*B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr. Mémoires*, 1895 [pub. 1897], pp. 82 ff.)

Topographical Plan.—The French Department of Public Instruction is preparing a topographic plan of ancient Carthage, to form the first part of an archaeological atlas of Tunis. M. Cagnat, M. Philippe Berger, and M. Clermont-Ganneau, have been appointed to accomplish this work. (*Athen.* February 27, 1897.)

A Curse-inscription.—At the meeting of the *Acad. Insc.* June 18, 1897 (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* pp. 318-320), Héron de Villefosse read from a letter of Rev. Father Delattre, in Carthage: "We have found in the arena (of the amphitheatre) a basement ending in a sort of square cul-de-sac, open in the upper part, on the same level with the arena. It was full of black earth, under which was found, on digging, a very thick layer of red sand. There came out of it a quantity of Roman coins, lamps of late period, some

iron nails, some stiluses of bone and of copper, rings, pieces of charcoal and glass, and finally fifty-five tablets of lead rolled about themselves. On one of them Mercury appears holding the caduceus in his left hand and with his right poniarding a person stretched at his feet. This scene is accompanied by a Greek text not yet deciphered. Nearly all the inscriptions of these tablets are composed of Greek characters. Some are, however, in Latin. The first, which I am in the act of deciphering, is engraved on a tablet 0.16 m. high and 0.12 m. wide. It consists of twenty-eight lines, three of which are added lengthwise in the margin. It is an imprecation by which the demon is asked to take sleep away from a child named *Maurussus*. The mother of this child was called *Felicitas*, a name which was as common among the pagans as the Christians of Carthage. Here are some passages of it:

Auferas somnum. Non dormiat Maurussus quem peperit Felicitas
. Adducas ad domus infernas Maurussum quem peperit Felicitas . . .
Perducas ad domus tartareas Maurussum quem peperit Felicitas intra
dies septem . . .

"The name of *Maurussus* and that of his mother occur six or seven times in the inscription, which contains also the names of several harmful spirits."

The arena of the amphitheatre is almost entirely cleared. Father Delattre adds to his letter a photograph of a torso of Diana found in the excavations of this structure. Head and arms are wanting. The part preserved is 0.265 m. high. The goddess is walking clad in a mantle wrapped about her left arm, and a short, sleeveless tunic leaving the right breast bare. She wears a quiver. Her legs are bare. The photograph is reproduced.

TESTOUR (TUNIS).—**Latin Inscription.**—A long inscription has been discovered by Lieutenant Poullain at Henchir-Mattich, situated in the mountains to the northwest of Testour in Tunis. It is engraved on the four faces of a *cippus*. The text is very difficult to read because of the letters, which are a cross between capital and cursive, and errors of the stone-cutter abound.

The inscription has been deciphered by Messrs. Toutain and Cagnat and appears to be a *sententia* of the *procuratores* Licinius Maximus and Felicior, freedman of Augustus, based on the so-called *lex Manciana* (*ad exemplum legis Manciane*) and looking to the determination of the rights of the *domini fundi*, the *conductores* and *vilici* as regards the sharing in the income of the estates.

A Latin text is given in *R. Arch.* 1897, p. 152, and a French translation in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, p. 146.

MAKTAR (TUNIS).—**A Taurobolic Inscription.**—At Maktar in Tunis a new Taurobolic inscription has been found. The text is:

M(atri) D(eum) M(agnae) I(deae) Aug(ustae) Sac(rum). Pro salute imp(eratorum) Caes(arum) C(ai) Valeri Diocletiani pii fel(icis) Aug(usti) et M(arci) Aureli Valeri Maximiniani pii pii (sic) fel(icis) Aug(usti) totiusq(ue) domus divinae eorum, Q. Minthionius Fortunatus, sacerdos, perfectis vit[a]e

sacris cernorum crioboli et tauroboli, suffragio ordinis col(oniae) suae Mact(aris) comprobatus antistes sum(p)tibus suis, tradente Claudio Bono sacerdote, una cum universis dendrofori[i]s et sacratis utriusque sexus, v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) animo.

A similar inscription found at Maktar in 1891 is published in the *Bull. Archéol.*, 1891, p. 529 ff. The chief interest of these inscriptions is their testimony to the importance of the worship of the Mother of the Gods at Mactaris at the end of the third century after Christ. (P. GAUCKLER, *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr. Mémoires*, 1895 [pub. 1897], pp. 125-131.)

LOUDNA (TUNIS).—**Latin Inscriptions.**—Two inscriptions have been discovered at Loudna.

The first is inscribed on a cube of stone of the form of a pedestal. The letters show trace of minium.

G N A T I A E . C . f i l i A E
H O N O R A T a e
Q . C A S S . F R O N T O N i s
I V S T I A N I . F I P . V X O R i s
D D . P P

Line 4 should read FL . P.

Gnatiae G(ai) [fili]ae, Honorat[ae], Q(uinti) Cass(ii) Fronton[is] Iustiani fl(aminis) p(erpetui) uxor[is]. D(ecurionum) d(ecreto), p(ecunia) p(ublica).

The second is engraved in fine characters on a white marble slab.

V I N C I N T O P T A T I
I N P A C E
R E D P R K A L N O V E

Vinc(e)nti Optati in pace, red(didit) ? pr(idie) kal(endas) Nove[mb(ri)s]. This is evidently a Christian inscription. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1897, p. 176.)

In the *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1897, p. 205, three inscriptions from Loudna, sent by P. Gauckler, are published. One is votive, one sepulchral.

TIMGAD (ALGIERS).—**Progress of Excavations.**—At Timgad, in Algiers, the French excavations are progressing. It is reported that the buildings are of the type of the Antonines. They are the Capitol, which was adorned with the statues of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, the thermae, with halls for cold, tepid, and hot water, a gathering place and club for the upper Roman society (the arrangement by which the warm water was conducted under the floors is still clearly seen), and the market for provisions with many interesting details making it one of the most remarkable known. Columns, fragments of capitals and friezes, which lie about on the ground, show the luxury of the forum and city. The theatre has left considerable ruins; it was in the midst of the city and could seat three thousand to four thousand persons; the different classes of seats are still recognizable. (*Berl. Phil. W.* March 13, p. 351.)